The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3484. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA

Refusal of the Authorities to Surrender Fredericksburgh.

The Answer of the Mayor to Gen. Sumner's Demand.

Preparations of the Rebels for Defence.

A Line of Earthworks Thrown Up on Friday Night.

Our Artillery Put in Position to Shell the Place.

DELAY IN OPENING UPON IT.

A Few Shots Fired by the Rebels, but Not Responded to.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
FALMOUTH, Va., Saturday, Nov. 22—12 M.

The following is the reply of the Mayor of Fredericksburgh to the demands of Gen. BURNSIDE, which, owing to the late hour, could not be had last night.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
FREDERICKSBURGH, Nov. 21, 1862.

Brevet Major-Gen. E. V. Sumner, Comd'g U. S. A.:

SIR: I have received, at twenty minutes before five o'clock this afternoon, your communication of this date. In it you state that "under cover of the houses of this town, shots have been fired upon the troops of your command; that our mills and manufactories are furnishing provisions and the material for clothing for armed soldiers in rebellion against the Government of the United States that our Railroads and other means of transportation are removing supplies to the depots of such troops; that this condition of things must terminate; that by command of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE you demand the surrender of this town into your hands, as the representative of the Government of the United States, at or before 5 o'clock this P. M.; that failing an affirmative reply to this demand by the time indicated, sixteen hours will be permitted to elapse for the removal from the town of the women and children, the sick, wounded and aged, which period having elapsed, you will proceed to shell the town.

In reply, I have to say that this communication did not reach me in time to convene the Council for its consideration, and furnish a reply by the hour indicated, 5 P. M. It was sent to me through the hands of the commanding officer of the army of the Confederate States, near this town, to whom it was first delivered, by consent of Gen. PATRICK, who brought it from you, as I am informed; and I am authorized by the commander of the Confederate Army to say that there was no delay in passing it through his hands to me.

In regard to the matters complained of by you, the firing of shots upon your troops occurred upon the northern sububrbs of the town, and was the act of the military officer commanding the Confederate forces near here, for which matter the citizens, nor the civil authorities of this town, are responsible. In regard to the other matter of complaint I am authorized by the latter officer to state that the condition of things therein complained of shall no longer exist—that your troops shall not be fired upon from this town—that the mills and manufactories here will not furnish any further supplies, provisions, or material for clothing for the Confederate troops, nor will the railroads, or other means of transportation here convey supplies from the town to the depot of said troops outside of the town.

The civil authorities of Fredericksburgh have no control, but I am assured by the military authorities of the Confederate Army near here that nothing will be done to by them to infringe the conditions herein named as to matters within the town; but the latter authorities inform us that while their troops will not occupy the town, they will not permit yours to do so. You must be aware that there will not be more than three or four hours of daylight within the sixteen hours given by you for the removal of the sick and wounded, the women and children, the aged and infirm from this place, and I have to inform you that while there is no railroad transportation accessible to the town, because of the interruption thereof by your batteries, all other means of transportation within the town are so limited as to render the removal of the classes of persons spoken of within the time indicated an utter impossibility.

I have convened the council, which will remain in session awaiting any further communication you may have to make.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
M. SLAUGHTER, Major.

Last night was a busy time in Fredericksburgh, removing the inhabitants. The military authorities were also not idle, as daylight this morning revealed to view a new line of earthworks to the right and rear of the town, the result of last night's labor. The artillery is now being placed in the most favorable, position, while the encampments, which are in range of the enemy's guns, are being removed further beck from the river.

There are very apparent strong reasons for not opening upon the city to-day, unless forced to do so by the enemy.

The rebels have just fired a few shots, but no response has been made.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Saturday Evening, Nov. 22, 1862.

Nothing of particular interest has transpired.

Owing to some misunderstanding, a train leaving Fredericksburgh with women and children on board was fired into, but, fortunately, none of them were hurt.

The citizens of Fredericksburgh. are fast leaving the place.

A SCARE ABOUT JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 22.

Some timid people here, excited by statements in a local paper, apprehend another raid by Stonewall JACKSON, more formidable than any yet undertaken. He is reported in occupation of Leesburgh, and rapidly descending the Valley of the Potomac. In view of these rumors, and others that Gen. SIGEL has withdrawn his reserve corps within the lines of the fortification in front of the city, some openly declare that his forces have been defeated, and predict the presence of JACKSON here in a day or two.

Absurd as these rumors are, some contradiction seems necessary. If Gen. SIGEL has withdrawn his forces from exposed positions, where they were scattered to no purpose, it is simply evidence of a reasonable caution, and only prepares them for rapid movements when necessary.

FROM THE ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

The Weather—Muddy Roads—The Prospects of a Move—Rebel Soldiers Captured—The Enemy Pressing our Lines—Abandoned Property Recovered—A Skirmish—A Scout Creates a Diversion—The Army Post-office System.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS, FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1862.

A drizzly rain, which has been falling at intervals during the last forty-eight hours, has turned the dust, gathered the last Summer upon the macadamized roads in this vicinity, into a sticky, slimy, porridge, from two to four inches in depth, rendering locomotion by man or horse a very difficult task, and the passage of wheeled vehicles almost impossible. The "country" roads—as all roads not macadamized are called here—are in a still worse condition. The weather is quite warm, and the weather-prophets predict that within a few days the clouds that now hang about us will be dispelled by Old Sol, and in such an event it will take but a few hours for the roads to become as hard as ever again. It is a fortunate circumstance that all of the old horses in Gen. BURNSIDE's command have been, within the last two weeks, exchanged for young and fresh ones—and the army is therefore in good condition to move over Virginia roads.

The Eleventh Army Corps is to-day just in the same position it was yesterday. There is some hope that it will not be permitted to remain idle for a long time. The enemy are pushing forward on all sides, and their pickets are met by our patrols in every direction. Four members of the Forty-ninth Virginia Infantry ventured too near Manassas Junction yesterday and were captured. They were sent to Washington.

The party sent back by Gen. SIGEL to recover the tents and arms abandoned by the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin, at Gainsville yesterday, returned this evening, having accomplished the object of their mission, but not without opposition. They reached Gainesville this morning, and had just got the property loaded and started off, when a small force of rebels made their appearance. A few shots were exchanged, when a scout, who had accompanied the party, dashed off into the woods, thereby causing a diversion, and our men were enabled to get off with the property without the loss of a man.

THE ARMY POST OFFICE.

The are but few persons who realize the immense correspondence that is carried on between soldiers in the Union Army and their friends at home. This corps may be taken as an example—not an exaggerated one, for one half of the men at least are Germans, and without meaning any disparagement to them, it is but uttering a truism to say they have not so strongly developed as their American brothers-in-arms, the *cacaethes scribendi* Captain BOWE of the 6th Ohio Volunteers, Aid to General SIGEL, is detailed as Postal Director, and through his hands pass all letters received or sent away by mail. From him I learn some facts which go far to show the intellectual superiority of the Union soldiers over those of any other nation. The recent change in location necessarily disarranged the regular daily mail that passes to and fro between this corps and Washington. Consequently there arrived yesterday the mails of three days, or about thirty bushels of mail matter, say in all 16,000 letters, and a still larger number of newspapers and pamphlets. The average number of letters received and sent away daily from this corps will exceed 8,000—10,000 would be nearer the truth—about equally divided each way; or, on an average throughout the whole corps, each man writes a letter every four days, and receives one in return every four days. The increase to the postal revenue during the year—taking this corps as a basis for the estimate—and estimating the number of men in the service at one million, will exceed $500,000! Can any sane man for a moment believe that such a mass of intelligent human beings are nothing but so many machines, subject to be moulded at will to suit the caprice of a single individual—be he General or politician—for improper purposes? It is simply preposterous.

DIRECTING LETTERS.

Notwithstanding full and explicit directions have been given oft and again as to the proper way of directing letters to soldiers, every mail brings abundant proof of the carelessness or ignorance of letter-writers in this respect, and as a consequence hundreds of letters are every week sent from this army corps alone to the Dead Letter office, and never reach the persons for whom intended. The Postal Director is a humane man, and his kindness of heart prompts him to make extra exertions to secure the delivery of all letters that come into his hands; but he cannot be expected to know the exact location of every officer and private in one army corps, unless he has some clue to the locality of the individual. For instance a letter was received to-day, directed as follows:

Mr. ANDREW SMITH
Fairfax C. H.
Gen. Sigel's Army Corps
7th Potomac V. A.

The name given above is not fictitious, but the one upon the letter. How the writer could have supposed that a letter thus directed would ever reach ANDREW SMITH, is past all comprehension. It will be sent to the Dead Letter office, and unless containing valuables will be consigned to the flames. An army post-office, it must be borne in mind, is a temporary affair—and not a permanently located institution with private boxes and other conveniences, and half-a-dozen obliging clerks to wait upon applicants; but, on the contrary, it is a small wall tent. A small desk, table, stool and an army bed comprise the sum total of furniture. The mode of distribution is as follows: The Corps Postmaster, Capt. BOWE, upon receiving a mail places the letters for "headquarters" and the different divisions, each in separate bags. The letters directed to persons attached to headquarters are delivered by an orderly—the other bags are sent to the Division Postmasters. Each Division Postmaster again divides the mails and sends to the Postmasters of Brigades, who forward the letters to the different regiments in their brigades, respectively. To insure the successful transmission of a letter to any soldier in the Army of the Potomac, it is only necessary to give *name*, *regiment* and *letter* of company, and send to Washington, viz.:

John Smith,
Fourteenth New-York Militia,
Company A,
Washington, D. C.

All letters for soldiers in the Army of the Potomac go to Washington, whether so directed or not. A special department is there devoted to the transmission of such letters; the person in charge keeps a corrected list of all regiments and where located. It is useless to put upon letters the number of corps, division or brigade, or the *locality* of either, or of the regiment, for changes are constantly being made in these respects. Leave all such matters to the Department at Washington; direct as plain as possible, and soldiers' letters will reach their destination as a general rule, and many a patriotic heart will be relieved from the suspense incident to not hearing from the loved ones at home. Writing of superscriptions brings to mind a letter received by the Postmaster a few days ago, directed as follows:

To MICHAEL SWEENEY.
Sumner's Corps.
McClellan's Brigade.

We do not know whether Gen. McCLELLAN will feel flattered or not, but MICHAEL will have to look in the Dead-Letter Office for the missive.

FROM WARRENTON JUNCTION.

A Flying Visit from Gen. Burnside—The Feeling of the Army, &c.

WARRENTON JUNCTION, Va., Sunday, Nov. 16, 1862.

The only notable event of the day at this place, has been a flying visit from Major-Gen. BURNSIDE. His advent was entirely unexpected. Soon, however, as the fact became known, the troops stationed at the Junction were called out to do him honor. He took up his temporary quarters with Col. WILLIAM BLAISDELL, Commandant of the post, whither the troops repaired, and were drawn up on the lawn fronting and surrounding his quarters, where, when the General made his appearence, they saluted him with every acclamation of joy of which the soldier is capable. Their enthusiasm amounted almost to wildness. He briefly thanked them for the warm reception given him, coupled with the assurance that he felt flattered at being made the recipient of such marked attention from so noble and distinguished a body of men. He moved down from Warrenton to-day in the saddle, with Gen. FRANKLIN'S Corps, who are encamped to-night in front of Weaverville, a small village about two miles south of us.

Gen. BURNSIDE's headquarters to-night are at Catlett's Station, and he moves forward with FRANKLIN at sunrise to-morrow. While here he telegraphed to Gen. HOOKER to join the advance with his command immediately. Orders have also just been received incorporating Gens. SICKLES' and BIRNEY's commands into HOOKER's Corps, and in all probability these two divisions will join him at once.

The gratification of the old troops here is unbounded at the prospect of a speedy termination of the war, and the selection of Gen. BURNSIDE as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, has greatly revived that faith in the success of our cause which was rapidly fading away under the inactive policy hitherto pursued. Troops were growing alarmingly apathetic. The event has inspired a new life and increased tenfold the resolution of the men.

Troops are rapidly being brought down by railroad from Warrenton, and every movement in military matters exhibits a zeal and earnestness to which we have long been unaccustomed. The troops no longer march in sullen silence as though ever retreating, or advancing on an uncertain and undefined ministration, but the tramp of their footsteps fall grimly, and their carriage is buoyant and hopeful. The enemy are reported one hundred thousand strong at Gordonsville, at which place they are intrenching themselves, in which case an event will occur that will tell with most powerful effect upon the fortunes of the war, and will, doubtless, determine the issue in a much less space of time than is generally suspected. Surprising events will shortly be enacted, which will fill every loyal household, Northern and Southern, with joy and thanksgiving. ARGUS.

NEWS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Rumors that Jackson is Still at Winchester, With 40,000 Men—His Probable Retreat to Gordonsville—Destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 22.

The Baltimore *American's* Harper's Ferry letter, of yesterday, says it is rumored that JACKSON is still near Winchester, with 40,000 men. The general impression is, that he is retiring toward Gordonsville. All is quiet along the lines.

Gen. GEARY is sending daily reconnoissances to observe the movements of the enemy.

The main track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is torn up for twenty-two miles, the rails rendered useless by heating, the ties all burned. On an average there are only seventy rails per mile fit for relaying. The sidings at Martinsburgh are all burned.

The river has only risen two inches, but a further rise is expected from the rains in the mountains.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Burning of Lamar by the Rebels—A Train Ordered Back—Livingston's Guerrilla Band in Kansas—Rebels Concentrating at Carthage.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, Nov. 20.

A letter from Fort Scott, dated the 17th inst., says that the burning of Lamar, Missouri, by the rebels, has been confirmed.

The train looked for has safely arrived, though not without great caution and perseverance, having been exercised on the part of its commanding officer.

A train of one hundred wagons started on Sunday for Gen. BLUNT's command, mostly loaded with clothing. They had proceeded but a few miles when Major HENNING received news that induced him to order it back to await a larger escort.

LIVINGSTON's guerrilla band has twice been in Kansas, on Drywood Creek, murdering and plundering indiscriminately.

Four men arrived here yesterday from below, and report a train of two hundred wagons on the way up. They think it probable that it will have to fight its way through, there being a greatly superior number of rebels at Carthage. They report that the rebels are rapidly concentrating at that place, and that the brush is swarming with bushwhackers from Spring River to Shanghae.

THE PRIVATEER ALABAMA.

Where She Got Her Guns and Ammunition.

The whaling schooner *Rising Sun*, of Provincetown, Capt. YOUNG, last from the North Atlantic Ocean, after a cruise of ten months, with 210 barrels sperm oil, to order, arrived yesterday. On Nov. 1, in lat. 21°, long. 67° 36′, she spoke schooner *Morris*, of Gloucester, nine days from Boston. The *Rising Sun* has had heavy weather.

Capt. YOUNG reports that she left at Port Praya, (Western Islands,) Aug. 16, the rebel privateer *Alabama*, waiting for guns and ammudition, which he understood had been brought there in a bark that had arrived just previous to his sailing.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Brigadier-Gen. Patterson Found Dead in his Tent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 22.

Brig.-Gen. PATTERSON was found dead in his tent, at Fairfax Court-house, this morning. His body was (this P. M.) sent to Philadelphia, where he resided. He is a son of Major-Gen. PATTERSON, who commanded at Harper's Ferry at the time of the first battle of Bull Run. It is said he committed suicide.

FEMALE SPIES.

Much astonishment is expressed that the civil authorities continue to tolerate the visits of the wives of notorious and high-stationed rebels to this city, and from hence to whatever part of the loyal States they may wish to go. It will be remembered that Col. GEORGE W. LAY, a confidential member of the Staff of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, disgracefully absconded from this city in the commencement of our troubles, carrying with him valuable private papers, comprising plans, charts, maps, and field returns of our effective strength, which he carried over to the enemy, receiving for his infamous treachery the office of Inspector-General in the rebel army. It will also be remembered that Judge CAMPBELL, of the Supreme Court, having first negotiated for the rebels with Secretary SEWARD, and having remained amongst us to the last possible moment, gathering such information as could best serve the ends of the rebel leaders, also absconded, and took service under the bogus Confederacy, receiving the position of Assistant Secretary of War as his reward. Now, it will hardly be believed that, in violation of common sense and the express provisions of the Confiscation act, the wives of these two great criminals have been recently at large in this city, in Baltimore, and wherever else they pleased, disposing of their husbands' property through the convenient subterfuge of calling it their own; gathering all such information as their active minds and large circle of acquaintances could enable them to master; and then receiving free passes and an escort through our lines, without so much as having their bustles searched for contraband quinine and correspondence. Of a truth, it would seem that our civil authorities are determined to earn their title to extreme civility; but while the great men of our nation are thus playing courtier to criminals the country bleeds from very pore, and the rebels never fail to use, to our utmost detriment, the information thus obtained through concessions to politeness.

INCREASING EXCITEMENT IN MINNESOTA.

The latest information received from Minnesota represents the greatest excitement as existing among the people of that State in regard to the President's revocation of the sentence of Court-martial condemning to death three hundred Indians for complicity in the recent massacres in that State. The newspapers there, without a single exception, take strong grounds against the action of the President in the matter, and urge upon the people the *necessity* of taking vengeance in their own hands, and, in defiance of the Government, executing summary punishment upon all Indians found in the State. The following, from a Minnesota journal, will serve to convey an idea of the intensity of feeling among the people of Minnesota in regard to the matter:

"A permanent peace with the Sioux," is it? Not by the Lord of Heaven, is the vow of 200,000 American citizens on the soil of Minnesota, *and not on any soil adjoining it*, except through the death of the guilty, and the removal of every surviving shred and remnant of this hated race. That is no longer the *petition* of the people of Minnesota, *it is their demand*—a demand which they will exact to the last retributive drop of Indian blood; and they will not stop when they shall take (*if they are left to take*) the work of vengeance in their own hands—they will not stop to measure justice by the rule and square, and make a nice adjustment of the account of blood. They are not in a temper for a delicate balancing of evidence, or a judicial discrimination of the degrees of guilt. If the Government wants wholesale hanging by the acre; if it wants the Western plains turned into a wide Golgotha of dead Indians; if it wants them hunted down like wild beasts from the face of the continent, it had better refuse to perform the act of justice which the people of this State demand, and turn the unshrived criminals over to their victims."

THE SALE OF MINERAL LANDS.

It is said that the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his next report to Congress, will take strong grounds against any sale of the mineral lands of the United States. He holds that they should be retained forever, as the common inheritance of the American people, to be worked in small parcels, as at present, subject only to the periodical payment of a stipulated per centage upon the quarterly or annual product, the test of title to be determined by occupancy and improvement, as is now the case in all the well-established mining districts.

It will be readily seen that should the Land Department assume this ground in relation to the vast mineral tracts of the West, an issue will at once be made between it and the host of speculators, native and foreign, who are constantly swarming about the National Capital, with the view of securing such legislation as will throw this immense inheritance of our people into the hands of a few grasping capitalists. The experience of Mexico and other South American States, whose mines are almost all held by foreigners, is a warning to this country in this regard; besides, nothing but free competition and native enterprise can ever develop the vast mineral resources of this country.

Beyond question these lands should be open to the free occupation of our people, and every law or project or grant which permits or encourages monopoly should be looked upon with suspicion and firmly resisted by Congress.

AN AMBULANCE CORPS FOR GEN. BANKS' EXPEDITION.

Dr. DAVID ROGERS, of New-York, one of the most eminent surgeons in the United States, has been selected, by Surgeon-General HAMMOND, to organize an ambulance corps to accompany the expedition under Gen. BANKS. The corps will be furnished with ten ambulances, and five medical supply wagons of new and approved pattern, and will be, in all its appointments, the most complete that has been organized during the war.

APPOINTMENTS OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

The Commissioner of Pensions has made the following appointments of Medical Examiners:

Dr. ADAM BLOSSOM, Boothbay, Maine.

Dr. J. M. LEWIS, Marion, Illinois.

RELEASED.

VINCENT R. JACKSON, letter-carrier of the City Post-office here, arrested some few weeks since, and sent to the Old Capitol Prison, on the charge of delivering correspondence from Richmond to parties in this city, has been unconditionally released by order of Judge-Advocate TURNER, *no charges against him having been found.*

IMPHEE SUGAR.

The Agricultural Department is in receipt of the most gratifying accounts of the success in producing Imphee sugar in Southern Illinois.

THROUGH MAIL TO NEW-YORK.

The Post-office Department has so arranged that hereafter but one route agent shall be needed to accompany the mail between Washington and New-York. Heretofore the services of two were required, one to accompany the mail as far as Philadelphia, and another from that point to New-York. The route has been consolidated, and one agent will hereafter perform the work.

CHANGES IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon BAXTER, U. S. Volunteers, and Surgeon T. B. READ, U. S. Volunteers, have also been ordered to report to Gen. BANKS.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 22.

PRIZES CAPTURED.

The Navy Department has been informed of the capture by the schooner *Hale*, in Nassau River, of the schooner *Wave*, laden with turpentine and cotton.

The *Daylight* boarded the *Racer*, of Nassau, N. P., off Wilmington, The crew of the latter made their escape, and afterward ineffectually fired upon the boats' crews of the *Daylight*. The *Racer* had to be abandoned in consequence, but her cargo, principally of salt, was saved.

THE BURNING OF THE ALLEGHANIAN.

It is ascertained from other dispatches that the expedition which fired the *Alleghanian* was led by Lieut. WOOD, formerly of the United States Navy. Several of the incendiaries have been captured, one of whom confessed he was the rebel pilot in the expedition.

OPERATIONS ON THE TEXAN COAST.

Capture of Prizes—The Surrender of Indianola—Unsuccessful Attempt to Take Levaca.

From the Providence Journal.

We lately published an interesting letter from Mr. ROBERT RHODES, of Pawtuxet, executive officer of the United States steamer *Clifton*, describing the capture of Sabine Pass and Galveston. We are now permitted to print an extract from a private letter, in which he describes the operations of the fleet in Matagorda Bay.

"We started up the bay at 3 o'clock, Oct. 24. It was not long before we saw a sail ahead, and we both put chase after her. We were soon within gun-shot of her. We fired at her twice. At the second shot they set fire to the vessel and abandoned her. The crew took their small boat and rowed ashore. We fired several shot at them as we went dashing by them after the schooner. We soon came up to the schooner, and sent a party of men on board to extinguish the fire, which they did. The vessel proved to be a schooner-rigged yacht, and a perfect beauty, worth about $3,000. She was burnt only a very little.

At 9 A. M., Oct. 26, the *Westfield* made signals to get under weigh, which we did at once, and proceeded to Indianola, and arrived there about noon. We sent a boat on shore and demanded the surrender of the place, which they complied with immediately, as they had no guns to defend the place with. We staid there but a little while, and started for Matagorda. We arrived there that evening, and the next day (Oct. 27) we took a prize schooner with eighteen bales of cotton on board. We took the cotton on board of the steamer and destroyed the schooner. She was not worth anything.

Matagorda Bay is a very large bay, and several towns are located in and about it,—Matagorda, Indianola, Levaca, and several other towns. It is a beautiful bay, and it is full of oysters, and very nice ones at that, also plenty of ducks and geese. The next day (Oct. 28,) I sent a boat on shore and killed some beef and brought it off. We let the men go oystering whenever they please, so we all have nice times.

FRIDAY, Oct. 31.—We got under weigh this morning at high water, crossed over the bar, and anchored, and sent a boat to sound and stake the channel out. The rebels the day before took up all of the old channel stakes, so we could not find the way up. At 12 meridian, got under weigh and proceeded up to Lavaca, and anchored off the city. Capt. RENSHAW sent Capt. LAW on shore with a flag of truce to demand the surrender of the place. Capt. LAW told them that he would give them one hour and a half for them to surrender in, and if they did not, at the end of the appointed time, he would attack the town and batteries. At 3:30, the time being up, and receiving no answer, we both steamed up a little nearer to the city and opened fire upon it. We had been shelling the town and batteries for some time and not received a single man about the batteries, but we could see a large secesh flag flying between the two batteries. As they did not open fire at us we moved up within about half a mile of the town, when all of a sudden the batteries opened fire upon us, the shot and shell striking all around, but none of them happened to hit either of us; but to speak the truth they quite surprised us all. We soon backed out of their range, and kept up a heavy fire upon them until dark, when we ceased firing and anchored for the night. After we had anchored, Capt. RENSHAW came on board and said the last time that they fired their rifled gun, which is a 100-pound rifle, it bursted, wounding three men and Acting Master WARREN, but none of them were seriously injured. It was very fortunate that it did not kill everybody about the deck. I am sorry that we have lost the gun, as it was the only 100-pound rifle gun in FARRAGUT's fleet. Just now we need all the guns that we can raise. We expended 100 rounds of ammunition.

SATURDAY, Nov. 1.—In the morning we opened fire upon them, and kept it up until 10.30 A. M., when our ammunition was nearly all expended, and there were no signs of the rebels hauling down their flag. They did not return the fire in the morning. I suppose they were waiting for us to come up under their guns again; but we took care not to do it. Our shells did a great deal of damage to the town. We could see them strike the houses, bursting and throwing the boards, clap-boards and shingles in every direction. At 10.30 A. M., Capt. RENSHAW signalled to cease firing, which we did, we having expended in all 130 rounds of ammunition.

Amusements.

GEN. McCLELLAN AND THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The extra performance here last evening was well attended by an audience of singularly fashionable exterior—attracted mainly by the idea that Gen. McCLELLAN would be present. There were rumors, indeed, that the General was in the house, but the following letter would seem to indicate that that was not the case:

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK
CITY, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1862.

W. J. GRAU, sir, I am directed by Gen. McCLELLAN to express his regrets that he is compelled to deny himself the pleasure of attending the "Opera" this evening, as proposed, and to tender you his thanks for your kind invitation.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
N. B. SWITZER,
Lieutenant Colonel, and A. D. C.

The operas played were "Norma" (two acts) and "La Traviata." The casts being the same as heretofore, it is unnecessary to refer to them. During the performance Mrs. McCLELLAN occupied box No. 50, and Mrs. LINCOLN, it was understood, was in the Hall. On the conclusion of the operatic performance, the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the company, and the effect was electrical.

Improper Arrests of Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We desire to have published in some conspicuous place in your paper the following statement and notice: It has come to our knowledge that a number of men who were enlisted in various regiments, and rejected on surgical examination, have been arrested as deserters, and brought to this city in that character. We have not positively ascertained whether these arrests were the result of willful neglect to examine their papers or for the premium of $5, but it is clearly the result of one of these crimes, regardless of consequences to the men or Government. We desire to call the attention of all proper authorities to the necessity in future of guarding against such violations of law.

THOS. B. ARDEN,
Colonel and A. D. C. to Gen. S. H. SWETLAND, N. Y. State Militia Agent.
OFFICE OF THE N. Y. STATE AGENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1862.

Arrival of the U. S. Steamer Massachusetts.

The United States steamship *Massachusetts*, Commander S. H. COOPER, arrived at this port yesterday from Bahama Banks, *via* Port Royal on the 16th inst, Wilmington Bar 18th, and in twenty-four hours from Hampton Roads. She brings no news from Port Royal, except that the yellow fever has entirely disappeared, and the health of the place greatly improved.

The following is a list of officers:

J. M. McDonald, Ex. Officer; Mr. Clark, Sailing Master; S. H. Hartwell, Chief Engineer; Alexander Hutchins, Surgeon; J. L. Webster, Paymaster; J. H. Cox, Ensign; F. Wallace, Master's Mate; Mr. McLoud, Master's Mate; J. W. Caswell, Master's Mate and Mail Agent.

INTERESTING FROM PORT ROYAL.

The Sickness Gradually Disappearing.

Important Expedition of the Steamer Darlington.

Destruction of Numerous Rebel Salt Works.

Skirmishing with the Enemy---Bravery of the Black Soldiers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Friday, Nov. 14, 1862.

Several cool nights and a little touch of frost have tended to improve somewhat the health of this place; still, cases of (supposed) yellow fever are of daily occurrence, by far the majority of which have resulted fatally. Every sanitary measure is adopted to prevent the spreading of the disease, which now seems to be, in a great degree, confined to a particular locality. The store-house where this peculiar type of fever first made its appearance, the Port Royal House and the Adams Express office (in both of which places cases have occurred) have been shut up by authority of the Medical Director. All, except official communication between the naval fleet and this shore, have been forbidden by Admiral DUPONT. The doctors still disagree in their diagnosis of the disease; many still cling to the opinion that it is not contagious, but local; a kind of swamp fever, which makes its appearance at intervals throughout the year, both summer and winter. The fact, however, that this peculiar form of fever, accompanied as it is by black-vomit, has not appeared here until within a very late period, would argue otherwise. Whichever side is correct, we cannot but think it right to take every precaution, without creating needless alarm, to prevent the spread of anything in its nature approaching contagious disease. Beaufort, I am happy to say, is comparatively healthy, only a few cases of bilious and intermittent fevers prevailing there.

On the 3d inst., the steamboat *Darlington*, Capt. CRANDALL, made an expedition up the St. Mary's River, Fla., and destroyed some large salt works, situated about twelve miles from the mouth of the river. The works consisted of three extensive buildings, containing forty-two boilers. After accomplishing this work, the *Darlington* started to return to Port Royal, the next day. On her way, she stopped at King's Bay, Cumberland Sound, and destroyed a large salt-work there. A rebel picket, numbering about fifty men, who were stationed at the place, fired upon the boat, but did no damage, and were soon driven off. I should state that the *Darlington* had on board at the time, Company A, of the First South Carolina Volunteers (negro,) under Capt. TROWBRIDGE, and one 10-pounder rifled gun. The negroes are said to have evinced pluck and determination, and returned the rebel fire with vigor. They behaved themselves with great coolness, and drove off the rebels by their fire, killing and wounding several of them.

From here the *Darlington* proceeded up the Darien River as far as Darien, shelled the place and took two prisoners. On the 7th instant she went up the Sapelo River in company with the gunboat *Petumska*, Capt. BUDD, as far as a place called "King's Plantation," where she took on board sixty-one negroes. The *Petumska* anchored here, and the *Darlington*, taking on board Capt. BUDD, with a gun crew, continued up the river to a place called Belleville Bluff. Here the rebels, who were lying concealed on the bluff, and numbering about 200, opened fire upon the boat, slightly wounding two men. The fire was promptly returned, but with what effect is not fully known beyond the fact that several were seen to fall.

Further up the river they came upon another salt works, which they totally destroyed and took the proprietor prisoner. Upon returning down the river they were again met at the Bluff by the rebels, who attempted to prevent their progress and a hot engagement ensued which lasted, however, only a few minutes; the rebels were soon driven back by a brisk fire of shell and musketry, and the *Darlington* made her way down the river. The boat was fairly riddled with balls, and it is a matter of wonder that none were killed. Further down the river, a place called HAWKINS' plantation—occupied by rebel pickets—was shelled and the buildings burned. The plantation buildings on a place belonging to a man by the name of BRAILSFORD, were also destroyed. This man is a captian in the rebel service, and is said to have been instrumental in the death of many negroes in that vicinity. Having accomplished all this work, the *Darlington* returned to this port, bringing with her a large number of negroes.

The good work which Gen. MITCHEL commenced here with the negroes still goes on. The negro village, which he planned for them, now numbers between thirty and forty houses—good comfortable cabins—which have been built entirely by the negroes themselves. Beyond the supply of tools and nails, they have received no aid from the white man in the construction of these buildings. Apart from Gen. MITCHEL's abilities as a General, he is acknowledged by all here to have been a man of wonderful energy and capacity, whose efforts, for the benefit of the negro here were so practical, that they met with the aid and support of all, and will yet result in great good.

B. J. S.

SALE OF PRIZE COTTON SET ASIDE.—In the Prize Court, yesterday, Judge CADWALADER set aside the sale of the cotton brought to this port in the prize schooner *Caroline Virginia*. The sale took place in September, when there was a material difference in the price of cotton from that now obtained. The cargo had been wet, and was sold as damaged, yet part of it was appraised at 25 cents the pound, and the remainder at 30 cents. One of the grounds for setting aside the sale was that the cotton was sold below its appraised value, but this was not the principal ground which induced the action of the Court. It appeared that the bidder to whom it was knocked down at 24 cents the pound, took but half of the lot, and ordered the other half to be put down to another person, who was present, but who did not bid. This, it was afterwards ascertained, was the result of a conversation before the sale commenced. The buyer asked the other if he intended to bid for the cotton. He replied that he did not. "Will you take half of it," asked the other, "if I buy? If it does not go above twenty-four or twenty-five cents the pound, I would not mind taking half of it." "I would not mind it," was the reply. While the Court did not think there was anything wrong in such an arrangement, it was of the opinion that it was sufficient, of itself, to justify the setting of the sale aside. By the arrangement, the person who was to take part of the cargo if it did not go above a certain price, was prevented from becoming a bidder at all, and the person to whom it was knocked down might have been prevented from bidding above the price per pound specified, because the one who was to take the half of it was not willing to do so above the sum agreed upon.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 22.*

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Letcher on the Sufferings of the Rebel Soldiers.

A Curious Confederate Defence of Gen. Buell.

A PROCLAMATION BY GOV. LETCHER.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA—A PROCLAMATION.

Having reason to believe that the volunteers from this State in the army are not provided with the necessary supply of shirts, drawers, shoes, stockings and gloves, I have deemed it proper to appeal to the good people of the Commonwealth to furnish such of these articles as they may be able to spare for the use of our troops. The heavier articles of clothing will, no doubt, be provided by the Confederate Government.

Few of us, while seated around our own fires in Winter, well supplied with comfortable clothing, can realize the situation of those who are exposed to the inclemency of the weather, without sufficient covering, without change of apparel, or with tattered and unclean underclothing.

The inability in an army to procure necessary washing makes it imperative that they should be furnished with a larger supply of clothing. The loss of clothing—which is inevitable to those who are making long and hurried marches—renders it proper that they should be supplied more frequently than the army regulations allow. The articles of shoes and stockings are most needed, because the wear and tear upon them from frequent and rough usage is incessant. Shoes especially have become so exorbitantly high that the pay of the soldier is not sufficient to enable him to procure them. From such causes, and from inattention on the part of subordinate officers, the men are too frequently unprovided with these indispensable requisites. Who can see the soldiers of Virginia marching with naked feet, in weather such as we have lately experienced, without feeling his cheek flushing with sensations of shame and mortification? Who can contemplate the prospect for the soldiers in the future, as Winter advances, while the slaves on our farms and in our streets are comfortably clad, without emotions calculated to open his purse and his heart to remedy the evil?

The man who, amid rain and snow, is compelled, in mud up to his knees, to put his shoulder to a cannon wheel when stalled, and drag it out by his bodily exertion, will properly enjoy the comfort of a clean and dry pair of stockings when he returns to his tent. The man who has been standing on guard on a stormy night, until thoroughly drenched, can comprehend the pleasure of a dry and clean shirt, and a comfortable pair of flannel or cotton drawers. The man who, in bitter cold weather, with fingers nearly frosted, has to clench a frozen musket or rifle barrel, will appreciate the kindness of one who will furnish him with a pair of woolen gloves. He will feel that he is not forgotten by his country, and his heart will overflow as he silently vows to peril his life in defence of her honor and for her glory.

I feel confident it will be enough for me to state the necessity that exists to insure a supply of the article named.

Let the people in each county and corporation in the State set to work immediately to procure whatever may be necessary for the soldiers from their immediate neighborhoods. Let them appoint a trusted agent to collect the articles that may be contributed, to carry them in person to the encampments, and to see to their proper distribution. These contributions will cheer and comfort thousands, and call down the blessings of Heaven upon yourselves and families.

The unusually early appearance of Winter induces me to make the appeal now, and admonishes me to urge upon you to expedite your offerings.

[L. S.] Given under my hand at Richmond, and under the Seal of the Commonwealth, this 13th day of November, 1862, and in the 87th year of the Commonwealth.

JOHN LETCHER.

By the Governor:
Geo. W. Munford,
Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

NEGROES IN TROUBLE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 13.

Several of the negroes implicated in the recent robbery of the Confederate Treasury were yesterday examined before Commissioner Watson. Henry Smith, slave of Mr. J. K. Caskie, who is an intelligent darkey, and upon whom the testimony threw the responsibility of signing the notes, was sent on trial at the December term of the Confederate District Court. Jim Stewart, slave of H. J. Corbel, of the Richmond House, was released, the evidence not being sufficient to detain him. Emanuel and James, slaves of W. W. Crump, Esq., were acquitted, but held as witnesses against Henry Smith. Dick, slave of David Clarke, and in the employ of President Davis, who had access to the Custom-house, and who is said to have filed down the key by which entrance was obtained into the rooms where the blank notes were deposited, and who, together with Oliver, slave of Dr. Sydenham Walke, of Chesterfield, are thought to have done the stealing, are both in jail awaiting an examination before Commissioner Watson. It is probable that the same witnesses who testified against Henry Smith may be availed of in their case, which will probably be heard to-day as its preliminary examination.

THE "ABOLITIONISTS."

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 15.

Eleven Yankee soldiers, belonging to a New-York regiment, who were captured at Gaines' Cross Roads, were brought to this city yesterday, and lodged in the Libby Prison. The night train on the Central road also brought down a number of Yankees, who were captured a few days ago at Snicker's Gap by our cavalry.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT IN GEORGIA.

The Supreme Court of Georgia, on Nov. 12, unanimously decided the Conscription law of the Confederate States to be constitutional. Judge Jenkins delivered the opinion of the Court. The case was one brought up from the Ocmulgee Circuit.

THE HIGHLAND REPORT.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 14.

It is difficult to arrive at the truth with reference to the report of the existence of a body of Yankees in Highland County. Yesterday we stated, upon what was deemed good authority, that there had been a Yankee raid upon Monterey, and last evening a gentleman direct from Staunton assured us that no such raid had ever taken place. How these unfounded reports originate we are unable to state: but it is now a question for others to solve, "Are the Yankees in Highland or not?"

A CONFEDERATE DEFENCE OF GEN. BUELL.

The *Vidette*, a paper issued under the supervision of the notorious guerilla Morgan, publishes a long defence of Gen. Buell. After giving him credit for wresting the victory from the Confederates at Shiloh, the writer says:

"It is well known that when Gen. Buell was placed in command of that army it was greatly reduced in numbers, so much so that when the garrisons absolutely required to keep down the people of the States occupied by his forces had been detailed, he had nothing left with which to assume the offensive. It thus remained until matters were rife for great movements, which we confidently believe will yet result in the liberation of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, and the repossession of Kentucky. Gen. Bragg concentrated his corps and built his bridges at Chattanooga; Kirby Smith, who, if somewhat slow to mature his plans, yet possesses an energy and rapidity in execution unsurpassed, and a resolute tenacity in holding what he acquires, perhaps unequaled by any General in the Confederacy, was given a force adequate to his part of the programme, and which, but for the dispatch and daring with which he moved, would have been the most hazardous. When the avalanche was collected and ready to fall, General Buell's army was in a most critical situation, scattered from widely distant points on the Tennessee River, as far northward as Nashville.

The officers of this brigade will remember the information brought from that city by the gallant and lamented Manly, whose brutal murder and the vengeance exacted for it, are yet fresh in our memories. As nearly as we recollect, the Federal forces were disposed as follows: At Nashville 3,600, a great part convalescents yet unable to bear arms; at Columbia, 4,000; at Pulaski, 3,000; at Shelbyville, 3,000; at McMinnville, 12,000; in the vicinity of Battle Creek, under Gen. Buell himself, 12,000; at points on the Tennessee river, in Alabama, about 12,000; in all, amounting to 39,000 or 40,000 men. It was confidently believed that forces so disposed would never see Kentucky again, except as paroled prisoners. What saved them? General Bragg certainly did not let the grass grow under his feet after he had crossed the river. But Buell perceived not only the immediate danger with which he was threatened, but divined the full scope of the master-plan which the Confederate leaders had prepared for the complete annihilation, in two blows, of every Federal cohort south of the Ohio, and which was so nearly successful. With an energy and skill which elicits, however unwilling, our admiration, he collected his scattered divisions and urged their rapid march straight for Louisville. Leaving Nashville to take care of itself, and closely pressed by Bragg, he pressed on, avoiding every collision that would delay him, yet daring any danger necessary to the accomplishment of his great ultimate purpose.

We who know the route can appreciate the difficulties he must have overcome, the dangers he hazarded when headed by his war-opponent, he crossed Green River at Brownsville, and marched his army and his immense transportation through Litchfield.

He reached Louisville in safety, and at once mobilized the immense force of recruits he found in camp, prepared to take the offensive. If any one wishes to understand the subsequent movements of the contending forces, and learn why skillful Generals, commanding a finely disciplined army, who had reasons for declining battle, were not "bagged" by Buell, let them examine the map of Central Kentucky.

Our forces were admirably disposed to threaten either Louisville or Cincinnati, or to meet attack from whatever quarter it might come. Our left wing resting at Bardstown, our line might be said to extend through Taylorsville, Frankfort and Paris to Mount Sterling. If any points were threatened, the troops could be marched to it by shorter, because interior lines, and over excellent roads; if our left flank was turned, every regiment could be concentrated at Bryantsville, our base, in time to resist the attack. Buell adopted the only plan that could promise success. He moved his army from Louisville upon these lines: one column was moved through Shelbyville to Lawrenceburgh, another directly to Bardstown, and the third and largest by way of Lebanon. He probably expected to bring on an engagement at Bardstown, if not to turn Bragg's left flank and get in his rear. Had Bragg then prepared for battle at Bryantsville, Buell would no doubt have collected his entire army, and having his communication with Louisville open, would have established himself on a line running through Harrodsburgh, Danville and Crab Orchard, to intercept the retreat of the Confederate forces to Cumberland Gap, and awaited the coming of the column from Covington, of which so much was said, and by which so little was done. That the plan was frustrated by the fight and Yankee repulse at Perryville, and the prompt movements of Bragg, does not detract from Buell's character for skill or industry; but the censure which the Northern Press, and even his own officers, have bestowed on him on account of it, shows an ignorance upon the part of the Northern people that apparently no experience will enlighten.

"SATAN REBUKING SIN."

MORGAN ON HORSE-STEALING.

Various complaints having been made of horses being taken or exchanged by persons professing to belong to my command, I beg to state that in every such instance it has not only been done without authority but in violation of the most positive orders. Even in the enemy's country no soldier is allowed to press or exchange a horse, without first getting the *written* consent of his Captain, who is required to examine into the necessity for it, and this permission to be countersigned by the Colonel of the regiment, and approved by myself or my Adjutant-General. Immediately on arriving in a loyal country, the most positive orders were issued that under *no* circumstances would even an exchange be allowed except in the presence of a commissioned officer, and with the consent of the opposite party. All persons who have been sufferers are invited to call on me at my headquarters and reclaim their property, and assist in bringing to justice those men in the garb of soldiers who are a disgrace to any service.

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Colonel Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

GEN. FORREST ON PARTISAN RANGERS.

Headquarters, Murfreesboro, Oct. 18, 1862.

General Order No. 8.—I. The laws of the Confederate States require that no person over eighteen years, or under thirty-five years of age, shall be enlisted in the "Partisan Rangers," and no soldier of the old regiments, who has not been discharged, can serve in such corps. It is therefore ordered that all persons coming within either of the above classes, be discharged from the Partisan Corps, and either rejoin their regiments or be enrolled as volunteers or conscripts, and officers who have such persons in their corps are required to enforce this order.

II. All officers in command of "Partisan Rangers" in Middle Tennessee, are required to report to me immediately, with their commission, and to have their men regularly mustered into the Confederate service. They are not authorized to make any impressments of horses, provisions or other property, or to draw supplies of food or provender from Quartermasters or Commissaries until this is done.

Brig.-Gen. FORREST.
J. P. Strange, Major and A. A. G.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

PREPARATIONS BY GEN. M'CLERNAND.

The fleet of boats which carried the Ninety-seventh and Ninety-ninth Indiana Regiments to Columbus, Ky., arrived at New-Albany, on their return, on Monday. From officers of these boats the New-Albany *Ledger* gathers the following information with reference to Gen. McClernand's Mississippi River Expedition:

The expedition is being organized on a gigantic scale, Columbus being the point of rendezvous. Maj.-Gen. McClernand is now there, giving his personal superintendence to the armament and equipment of the forces, and taking all the necessary steps to insure the success of the expedition.

His *corps d'armée* will consist entirely of Western and Northwestern regiments. It will embrace ten regiments from Indiana, twelve regiments from Illinois, four regiments from Iowa, four regiments from Wisconsin, two regiments from Minnesota, and some ten thousand troops, infantry, cavalry and artillery, from the army now in Kentucky, probably a portion of Gen. G. W. Morgan's command, and a portion of the late command of Gen. Granger. The cavalry and artillery force will be ample for any and every emergency.

In addition to this force, the gunboat fleet under Commodore Porter will coöperate with the expedition. The fleet of Commodore Porter consists of the following vessels: *Benton*, (flagship,) Capt. Gwinn, 16 guns; *Eastport*, Capt. Phelps, 13 guns; *Carondolet*, Capt. Wilkes, 13 guns; *Cincinnati*, Capt. Stemble, 13 guns; *Cairo*, Capt. Bryant, 13 guns; *Mound City*, Capt. Wilson, 13 guns; *Louisville*, Capt. Meade, 13 guns; *Baron De Kalb*, (formerly *St. Louis*,) Capt. Winslow, 13 guns; *Essex*, Capt. Porter, 7 guns; *Lexington*, Capt. Shirk, 7 guns; making a total of ten gunboats and 121 guns.

Were it necessary, this naval force could be augmented by the *Tyler*, *Conestoga*, *Chillicothe*, *Indianola*, *Bragg*, *Little Rebel*, *Fort Henry*, and those of the new gunboats now nearly finished.

The first great obstacle for the expedition to overcome will be the formidable fortifications at Vicksburgh. But when it is remembered that Commodore Farragut, with his fleet of gunboats and mortar-boats, is below these works, and can easily coöperate with the fleet from above, it will be seen what an overpowering force will be brought to bear for the reduction of the rebel stronghold at Vicksburgh.

The canal dug by order of Gen. Butler, last Summer, will be of no advantage to us in an attack. Gentlemen who have lately been with the transports carrying rebel prisoners to Vicksburgh, say that since the abandonment of the work by our troops, the enemy have erected very formidable batteries there, commanding the *debouche* of the canal, and had taken all the precautions of filling up the channel, so as to prevent the washing out of the canal when the river rises. And even should the water rise sufficiently to wash out a channel, the guns of the enemy would still command the canal.

The attack upon Vicksburgh last summer failed for want of a coöperating land force on our part. McClernand's expedition will obviate this want in the future, and, when Vicksburgh is again attacked, it will be taken by storm by McClernand's troops. This city captured, and the way is comparatively clear to New-Orleans.

The expedition of Gen. McClernand will be ready to move by the 10th of December at farthest, perhaps much earlier. It will be followed by the gunboats of Gen. Ellett, who will have a large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery to keep the river clear of guerrillas and rebel batteries. Gen. Ellett's command will be quartered upon armed transports, so that it can be moved rapidly to any point where its presence may be required; and it will have, in conjunction with the gunboats, complete surveillance of the lower Mississippi and its navigable tributaries, so that, when the river is once opened, it will remain open, and its navigation become entirely safe to steamers.

This is one of the most important movements of the war, and will be hailed by the people of the Northwest as the dawning of their day of redemption from the oppressions of the railroad monopolies of the East. Its success will be prayed for most fervently, and will prove the end of the rebel reign in Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

THE OCCUPATION OF HOLLY SPRINGS.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Holly Springs, under date of Nov. 14, gives the following particulars of the occupation of that place:

The advance guard of the column, consisting of Companies A and F of the Third Michigan, was in command of Capt. Dikeman, of Company A, and this was followed by Col. Hatch, commanding the First Brigade of the division, consisting of the Second Iowa Cavalry and Third Michigan Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. Herrick, of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, led the Second Brigade.

We were not obstructed until we arrived within a short distance of the rebel breastworks, just outside of the town, and not a mile distant. Here a dozen rough-looking butternuts, with sorry steeds saddled and bridled, had been standing picket all night long, and, wearied, had fallen asleep by the wayside, where they had built their camp-fire. So soundly did they slumber that they heard not the noise of the advancing column until the advance guard was within two hundred yards. They sprang to their horses, but before they could mount Capt. Dikeman came rapidly forward at a charge, and ordered them to surrender. One brave fellow drew his revolver and shouted "Never!" but a shot from one of the soldiers soon laid him low, and another killed his horse. Three others were killed, and all the others wounded and taken prisoners, excepting one, who escaped somewhere to the left of the column, beyond the town. When I rode in directly after, one poor fellow, the one who bravely refused to surrender, was lying by the roadside dead. The others killed were brought in shortly after, and the three were unceremoniously tumbled into a common grave, where they sleep the sleep that knows no waking. They have fought their last battle.

From this point we experienced no difficulty, but marched directly on up the ascent leading to the village, and drawing our forces in front of the Court-house took formal possession of the city.

Every avenue of approach to Holly Springs was first taken possession of by the cavalry, and patrols were sent out to arrest all persons endeavoring to leave the city. This duty ended, a domiciliary visit was made to the several dwellings, and from bedrooms and kitchens were taken several distinguished prisoners, among whom were several officers who had taken advantage of the proximity of the rebel cavalry to visit their families in Holly Springs. They did not dream of Federal attack and capture. The following officers were taken prisoners:

Capt. Clark, Commissary [illegible] Staff.
Capt. Harris, A. A. General on Col. [illegible] Staff.
Lieut. Reynolds, First Tennessee Cavalry.
Lieut. Bryan, First Tennessee Cavalry.
Surgeon Marable, Medical Director of Jackson's Division.
Assistant-Surgeon Bullock, Jackson's Division.
Lieut. J. H. Maury, A. D. C. of Gen. Maury.

While these prisoners were being brought in, other squads of cavalry were sent to visit the stables in town, and presently horses and mules, led by enthusiastic soldiers, were brought to the public square, in the centre of which the Court-house, an ancient edifice of considerable architectural pretensions, is situated. Here Lieut. Budd, of Company G, Second Iowa, was installed as Provost Marshal, and began to dispense the gospel according to Abraham. His court was quickly besieged by citizens, from whom horses and mules were taken, asking redress. Lieut. Budd referred them to Col. Lee, who would coolly ask the applicant for relief if the horses were valuable and the mules serviceable. If an affirmative answer was given, Col. Lee would, with the utmost nonchalence, say, "Those are just the animals the Government needs. You have furnished the rebels with material aid, and now you must aid us. One Stuart once made a raid into Pennsylvania, and took a quantity of animals, and now we propose to pay you in your own coin." The consequence is, that we have a large number of valuable horses, and our men have an excellent remount.

Col. Lee needed forage for his horses, and called the Mayor and several prominent citizens together, and stated to them his wants. He gave them two hours to collect a quantity of corn, sufficiently large to supply the three regiments. These gentlemen at first demurred, but the hint that unless it was forthcoming in that time, a contribution would be levied upon the secessionists to the amount of $5,000, put these gentlemen to their trumps, and shortly after the requisite amount of forage was forthcoming. When Col. Lee first reached Holly Springs, a battalion consisting of four companies of the Third Michigan, under Lieut.-Col. Moyer, of that regiment, was sent south of Holly Springs on a reconnoissance. He came up with the rebels not far from Lumpking Mills, and immediately a brisk skirmish ensued, in which the rebels were at first driven in. Afterwards they rallied, and drove us, when we slowly fell back to Holly Springs. During this preliminary skirmish, Col. Moyer captured twenty prisoners, killed four or five, and wounded ten others. He returned to the town at 10 o'clock, and matters went on swimmingly till 1.

Meantime, Col. Lee had selected his headquarters, a fine brick and stucco mansion, in the centre of a lot filled with evergreens and shrubbery.

Our "intelligent contraband" had foraged upon the neighbors, and furnished an appetizing repast, to which we were about to do ample justice, when a courier arrived from the front with the interesting intelligence that the enemy had appeared in front not a mile and a half distant, in heavy force, and was advancing upon the town. For the moment, all thoughts of eating vanished, and, mounting, we were speedily galloping with a regiment of cavalry to the front. Arrived at the brow of the hill overlooking the battle-ground, we were saluted by a volley of musketry from the rebels, at least five regiments, and two thousand strong, posted on another hill a half mile and more to the westward. The balls mostly fell short, but one, evidently thrown from a rifle of more than ordinary range, came singing over our heads, and buried itself in the trunk of a tree not more than thirty feet behind us.

When Col. Lee started to meet the enemy he sent Col. Hatch by the Salem road, running nearly parallel with the road upon which Col. Lee was posted, with the intention of attacking them in the rear. On the enemy's left was a tract of timber, and also one on his right. Col. Lee deployed seven companies, dismounted, armed with Colt's revolving rifles, and supported by two companies of sabres, and advanced to attack their right, where they seemed in great force. At the same time he deployed a battalion, dismounted and armed in the same manner, to attack their left, with two mounted battalions in the centre. The enemy, observing this disposition of our forces, marched his division one half to the timber on the right and the other to the timber on the left. The former half reached the desired position, with the evident intention of making a detour and turning our left flank, attacking us in our rear. Fortunately Col. Lee, by a happy inspiration, had prevented this movement by sending Col. Hatch on the Salem road. He arrived at the timber just as the rebels reached it, and drove them back with the utmost precipitation. The rebels fired a volley or two and fled across the brow of the hill and joined their left wing. It was during this flight that a shot from one of the revolving rifles, in the hands of our boys, killed a rebel Lieutenant. Col. Hatch followed closely, and succeeded in killing four or five more and wounding others. Of course, there was no more work for our boys in front of the rebel right and centre, and reports coming in from our right wing that the enemy were attempting to turn our flank and make a similar demonstration, our forces were shifted in that direction. The enemy, from the brow of the hill where our forces were stationed, were distinctly seen, and occasional shots made his position more manifest. Two companies were deployed as skirmishers, and thrown out each side of the road, and a battalion of cavalry, under Capt. Quales, with drawn sabres, rode slowly along the road, prepared to make a charge if necessary. The rebels were driven as before, with almost similar results. When the mounted men had gone a mile or two further, and had received a shot or two of grape and canister, which fortunately did no harm, Col. Lee deemed it prudent to fall back upon the town, and give up further pursuit. This was accordingly done, and at 5 we arrived at headquarters. An orderly had stood guard over our dinner, but somehow, butter and milk had disappeared, and we were glad to break our fast upon hard biscuit, "sheep" and coffee. Our "intelligent contraband" is supposed to be responsible for the extraordinary exodus of eatables.

This evening an Orderly came in with the intelligence that the rebels are hovering on our front; but we are strongly picketed, and have taken every precaution to guard against surprise, and expect to sleep soundly.

A word as to Holly Springs. This is a town of 3,000 inhabitants, or was in its palmy days; now its inhabitants number scarcely 1,500. They are mostly rebels. I did see two Union families, to one of whom I was able to do a substantial service; but the vast majority are rebel to the core.

I find they have the most extravagant notions as to the manner in which the rebel prisoners were treated at Camp Douglas. Our landlady assured me with the utmost gravity that the Yankee soldiers and citizens thought no more of shooting a rebel prisoner than if they were hogs. "Why," she says, "the citizens shoot them for pastime." I tried to disabuse her of this opinion, and told her I was living in Chicago at the time she mentioned, and reports of that nature were positively untrue, but she would not believe it.

The entire town and country is destitute of everything but *corn*. I append the prices of a few leading articles, Confederate scrip being the standard of value: Tobacco, small plugs, $1 each; quinine, $75 an ounce; salt, $125 a barrel; domestics, $1 50 a yard; a pair of boots, $35; a pair of new russet brogans, $12. Tea is beyond price, and coffee cannot be had for money.

The Kansas boys had somehow obtained a large amount of confederate scrip from prisoners and others, and drove some heavy bargains in exchanging it for commodities, ornamental and useful. Nothing came amiss. They laid siege to a tobacco store and bought out, the entire stock in trade at a dollar a plug. One soldier looked grotesque enough coming along the streets with as much as he could carry of gingerbread, which cost him, he said, $2,500, or $5 a quarter section.

I had neglected to state in its proper order in the narrative, that on taking possession of the Court-house, a large number of commissions in the Confederate army, signed by Gov. Pettus, of this State, were discovered. Should Col. Lee indorse and send them to the lucky owners, he would give them authority to draw from the overflowing treasury of the "Confederate States of America" an abundance of that, the inordinate love of which the Scripture declares to be the root of all evil. According to the rebel interpretation of Scripture, this means Confederate bonds.

LAGRANGE AND GRAND JUNCTION.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes from Lagrange, Tenn., under date of Nov. 7:

"At the time this column of the army marched from Bolivar it was thought that a movement straight to Holly Springs was in progress. A halt of three days has somewhat set at naught the speculations of the would-be wise ones. We reached here on the 4th, and thought we were to go forward on the next morning. It is now the evening of the 7th, and we are apparently as far as ever from taking up our line of march. To-morrow we are to have a reconnoissance that may result in a battle, though it is not likely that anything like a general engagement can be brought on.

This town of Lagrange is learning, at a high price for tuition, how much it costs to live in and with secession. Lagrange is not very populous, but contains many fine estates and dwellings, constructed with much taste and a show of magnificence. It has two colleges, a male and a female, both of which were formerly well attended, though they were evidently not of a very high order. It had a bank and a large array of whisky-shops and groceries. All these have fallen into the sere and yellow leaf. The young men in the male college enlisted in the rebel army; the young women in the female college went to their homes; the bank closed for lack of funds; the hotels closed for lack of provisions and guests; the groggeries and groceries were compelled to shut up on account of impecuniosity of customers and a total absence of all stock in trade. Most of the masculine dwellers in Lagrange have taken the musket, and are fighting for glory under the rebel flag. They have left their families to the tender mercies of the Yankees. In the total prostration of everything Lagrange is paying dearly for the privilege of cheering for Jeff. Davis.

When the advance of our army entered the town it encountered a small force of rebel cavalry, which it put to flight after a skirmish of a few moments. A Lieutenant and five men were captured, who proved to belong to the Second Arkansas Cavalry, under Col. Slemmons. The Lieutenant was a huge fellow, six feet and five inches in height, and in his bearing displayed quite the gentleman. The same afternoon another skirmish took place about a mile from town, on the road to Holly Springs, between the Second Illinois Cavalry and a portion of the same Arkansas regiment that occupied La Grange [illegible]. The skirmish was merely a desultory [illegible] or fifteen minutes across the valley of a creek, and resulted in nobody being hurt.

About the [illegible] Gen. M[illegible] found the bodies of five negroes, who had evidently been murdered. No information could be procured concerning the affair, but the indications were that they had been killed while attempting to escape the Federal lines. The slaves who escape from below occasionally tell frightful tales of brutality on the part of their masters whenever they suspect them of a design of escaping. Vague rumors have reached us of the burning of several negroes in Northern Louisiana a few days ago. None of the negroes have any positive knowledge of the occurrence, but the rumor coming through various sources, has a sad appearance of reality.

Grand Junction appears nearly as dead and heart-broken as Lagrange. Not a store or shop, with the exception of two gravestone establishments, appears to be doing any business. The dépôt and all the railroad buildings were burned in June last, when the rebels gave up Corinth to Gen. Halleck, and the huge hotel looks like a banquet hall deserted. I am told that the same dead and desolate appearance hangs over all the interior towns of this part of the South. Unless the war shall end soon, the entire of Rebeldom will be a picture of desolation. Often has it been said to me, 'You cannot conquer us until you devastate our country. You cannot put down this rebellion, as you call it, until you desolate our fields.' If the rebels make this their choice we are not to blame. We are enlisted to put down the rebellion. It only rests with the traitors to say how far we must go before we end it.

The influx of negroes since the army reached this point has been quite large. Four or five hundred set their faces northward yesterday, and this morning I saw one group of fifty at the Provost-Marshal's office, awaiting some disposition to be made of them. Secretary Stanton lately issued an order that no more negroes should be taken to Illinois. Unless I am greatly misinformed, there is an abundance of work for all the able-bodied negroes that can find their way to freedom. Their labor is wanted to replace that of the many thousands of white men of the Western States that have gone to the war. Parties here a few days since stated that a very large number could find employment in the coal mines of Pennsylvania. A pressing need of laborers exists in that quarter; and it might be a profitable speculation for parties interested in the mines to come hither and gather up the negroes as they are found in the army.

AFFAIRS IN NASHVILLE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

Nashville, Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1862.

The forts in Nashville are the most complete of the kind in the country. "Fort Negley," situated on St. Cloud Hill, is the masterpiece, and was constructed almost entirely by negroes, under the engineership of Capt. Morton, a Philadelphian. The work covers nearly twelve acres of ground, and communication is carried on by means of subterranean passages from one portion of the fort to another. In the centre is a fine stockade, capable of garrisoning a full regiment. The fort mans four 32-pounder steel guns, called the Rodman, and said to be the best pattern in existence; four very heavy guns, which our troops took at Donelson, two of them large enough to throw a sixty-four solid shot, and a battery of field pieces, making fourteen guns in all. The Rodmans are protected by a bomb-proof arrangement, invented and built by Capt. Morton. The hill is a most commanding eminence. An artesian well is being made, the boring having already descended nearly a hundred feet. Parallel rifle pits encircle the hill, while, still extended, are obstructions to delay a cavalry charge. Although Chief Engineer Morton planned and personally superintended the work, Gen. Negley deserves great credit for many valuable additions and improvements.

"Fort Confiscation" is inferior in beauty and general appearance, but superior in point of eminence and situation. It is erected on Jones' Hill, upon the Franklin pike, embraces a fine stockade and earthworks, and is surrounded by breastworks of cotton bales, which extend to "Fort Casino," situated in the rear, and is fortified, not so much for offensive as defensive operations. Both hills mount six rifled steel guns called the "Wiard," and garrison one regiment of infantry.

"Fort Andy Johnson" is the name of the splendid works upon Capitol Hill. The stockade completely surrounds the structure, and is held by the First Tennessee Infantry Regiment. The fort proper mounts four 32-pounders and two howitzers.

Besides the grand work, there are four redans, mounting a 12-pound howitzer each. The redans serve as important auxiliary forts, and resemble, in outward appearance, huge prows. One is named "Fort Browning," after Mr. Wm. A. Browning, the Governor's private secretary. A second is named "Fort Lindsley," in honor of the son of the Postmaster. Besides these defences, the whole city is encircled with parallel rifle-pits and breastworks of cotton bales.

During the last three months the prices of provisions have been enormous. Until the arrival of the army, eggs have sold as high as $1 a dozen; butter $1 50 a pound; potatoes $1 25 a peck, and all kinds of vegetables at fabulous rates. Wood has brought, on several occasions, $20 a cord, and coal a much higher price per ton. But the arrival of the sutlers has brought down everything in the way of provisions, and the chances are that a poor man may once more purchase the necessaries of life.

The reader, by referring to Lloyd's map, will find in the States of Tennessee a road called the Nashville and Northwestern Railway. This road, however, has never been constructed; but the iron and sleepers have all been ready for the engineer for more than two years. The entire road, with the exception of two miles, has been graded. The importance of immediately putting this road in running order, in the present crisis, is incalculable. The entire length of the route, from Nashville to the Tennessee River, is but seventy-two miles, extending through an unfavorable country for guerrillas, and crossing but six small streams. The sum of two millions of dollars has been spent upon the enterprise by its projectors, and, with the aid of contrabands, seventy thousand dollars, at most, is deemed a sufficient amount to complete the work. Chief-Engineer Morton believes that the road can be put in running order in ninety days, while others would be willing to contract to finish it in sixty-five days for sixty thousand dollars. The importance of the work should attract the attention of the authorities.

Since the occupation of Nashville by our forces, nothing has so much encouraged the Confederate cause as the successful smuggling which has been carried on, and mostly, too, by foreigners. The two articles mostly taken beyond our lines are quinine and firearms, especially the former, and several Jews have been taken with the above-mentioned articles on their persons.

The removal of Gen. Buell gives universal satisfaction throughout the Army of the West. At his court-martial, it is hinted that he will be aided by Kentuckians, and will endeavor to prove that his failure in Kentucky was the result of following the suggestions of Administration politicians, who deemed it imprudent for him to bring on a battle with Bragg until after the elections.

Great confidence, however, is placed in Gen. Rosecrans. That General, after massing supplies in this city, will immediately move towards East Tennessee, in at least two directions—by way of Kingston and Chattanooga. He will travel fast, after once the march begins, and has already established a pack-mule system for conveying stores over the mountains.

Col. Bruce, the gallant Kentuckian, who has been in command at Bowling Green for the past five months, has been relieved, and ordered to Russelville, and from thence "to any place in Southern Kentucky where he may choose to go." The Colonel has in his new command his old cavalry, about three thousand in number, four regiments of infantry, and two sections of artillery. I think he will make Morgan very uncomfortable, if he does not succeed in capturing him. Gen. Granger will take command at Bowling Green.

The decrease of discipline in Buell's army of late is painful. The men are falling into one very bad habit, that of straggling; and unless stringent measures are at once adopted to prevent such things, the whole condition of the army will be affected by it.

The most intense suffering has prevailed among a class known as Union refugees since Buell's retrograde movement. Not wishing to share the worst, these poor people, who had made themselves obnoxious to their rebel neighbors throughout the State of Tennessee and Northern Alabama, bundled what they could, left houses and lands, and followed the army as far as Nashville. Here they have remained in awful suspense, but are now making preparations to return to their homes.

The entrance of McCook's *corps d'armée* into this city caused great rejoicing; and as the mass of Union troops, with the brave Rosecrans, moved down the Gallatin pike toward the city, on Tuesday last, many an earnest prayer ascended to Heaven that the ground again recovered might never again be lost. The solidity of joy even eclipsed that of the gloom which pervaded loyal circles as our troops, regiment by regiment, brigade by brigade, and division by division, moved South in August last.

B. C. T.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

ORDERS BY GEN. ROSECRANS.

Headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps,
Department of the Cumberland,
Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 7, 1862.

General Orders No. 7.—Capt. Elmer Otis, Fourth Cavalry, U. S. A., is announced as Chief of Courier Lines. All such lines will be under his general direction, and his orders in reference to them are to be obeyed and respected. Commanders of corps, divisions, brigades, and detachments will immediately cause all non-commissioned officers and privates of cavalry who are mounted, but have no arms, (except orderlies,) to report at once to him at these headquarters, to be used in forming courier lines for carrying dispatches in a safe country. By this means effective cavalry, now performing this duty, may be sent to the front. By command of

Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.
Arthur C. Ducat, Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

Headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps,
Department of the Cumberland,
Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 5, 1862.

General Orders, No. 8.—1. Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas is assigned to the command of the centre of this army, consisting of the divisions of Rousseau, Negley, Dumont, Fry and Palmer. The divisions of Gens. Negley and Palmer will be, for the present, regarded as temporarily detached.

2. Maj.-Gen. McCook will command the right wing.

—Maj.-Gen. Crittenden [illegible] Their commands will be so designated. By command of

Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.
Arthur C. Ducat, Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

Headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps,
Department of the Cumberland,
Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 9, 1862.

General Order No. 9.—Whenever an order mustering out or dismissing a commissioned officer is given, under General Order No. 4 of these headquarters, it will be sent through the proper commanders to the commanding officers of the regiment or detachment to which the culprit belongs. It will be the duty of the immediate commander to cause the command to be assembled and the order published to it as soon as practicable. He will cause the culprit to appear in front of the command, uncovered, while the order is read, and after its publication the Adjutant will strip from him, in presence of the command, his shoulder-straps, and all other marks of his rank; after which he will be conducted by the guard without the lines of the command. Commanders will report in writing to these headquarters, through their proper superiors, the receipt and execution of orders mustering out or dismissing officers under General Order No. 4. By command of

Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.
Arthur C. Ducat, Lieut.-Col., Acting Chief of Staff.

General Order, No. 10.—Guard is the most important of all military duties.

Ignorance and neglect of soldiers of this great duty is chiefly the fault of their officers, and to them the General will look for the correction of existing abuses, and the proper performance of guard duty in his command.

Full information on this subject is to be found in the Army Regulations and General Orders, and it is the duty of every officer fully and promptly to inform himself thereon.

Neglect of duty on guard is as great an offence as misbehavior in the face of the enemy, and will be dealt with as indicated in General Orders No. 4 of these headquarters.

By command of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.
Arthur C. Ducat, Lieutenant-Colonel, Acting Chief of Staff.

FROM SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

Headquarters Army of the Frontier,
Springfield, Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1862.

The health of Gen. Schofield does not improve. He is confined to his bed; but, receiving the kind hospitality of that devoted patriot and loyal woman, Mrs. Gov. Phelps, he will probably be convalescent ere long. He has been entirely too careless of himself, in his devotion to the cause. Exposure and irregular diet have caused his sickness.

Matters with the Army of the Frontier are in *statu quo*. Preparations are being made, however, which indicate a demonstration in some quarter before a great while. The army has been somewhat reorganized, and several of the volunteer regiments of the new levy who have been chafing in inactive occupancy of posts out of reach of the enemy, are added to the army in exchange for the Missouri State Militia regiments, which are to occupy the towns of this State in their stead.

The enemy in Arkansas are reported to be 20,000 under Hindman, and 25,000 under Holmes; the former near Ozark; the latter near Little Rock. There are, however, not to exceed 1,700 men in Little Rock.

The northwestern portion of Arkansas, whence we drove the traitor vagabond, is yet quiet and undisturbed, except from occasional small bands of guerrilla robbers. We continue to hear of horrible barbarities committed by them on the inoffensive and helpless. It is not likely the rebels will attempt again to occupy that portion of the State.

Nor indeed is it probable they will venture upon aggressive movements in the trans-Mississippi District. They will certainly have enough to do to pursue a defensive policy.

Gen. Blunt, with the First Division of this army, late the army of Kansas, occupies Northwestern Kansas and a portion of the Indian Territory. He is working the salt mines there, which are in excellent order, and yield an abundant supply.

Among the saddest and most touching of the many sad things brought about by this cruel and unnatural strife, is the sight of the poor Indians belonging to that division. They have been driven and outlawed from their homes. Their families are patiently waiting at Fort Scott—many in a very destitute condition—the hour of deliverance, while these braves, led by an instinctive sense of right to abhor treason and to despise traitors, and remembering the munificent generosity and beneficence of the Union Government, following their savage instincts, which shine in brilliant contrast to the refined and subtle villainies of their Southern neighbors and persecutors—have borne every indignity and suffered every privation rather than prove recreant to the hand that protected and fostered them. And now they are enlisted to battle for the cause of right and justice against treason and crime.

There are three or four regiments of them. They are a fine-looking set of men, appearing fantastic at times with their mixed uniforms, war-paint, and tawdry finery. But they make good soldiers. They are willing, obedient, tractable, long-enduring and patient. They move with wonderful celerity, and in the most perfect quietness. There is not a sound to be heard as they rush by you in the solemn night, save the elastic, stealthy tread, indicative of so much power and speed. They go at any and all times and to all places, unquestioning, and with the utmost alacrity. They have implicit confidence in their leaders, and in the triumph of their cause. They are brave, too, and generally good marksmen. They are peculiarly adapted to skirmishing and woods fighting. They evince great eagerness to meet the enemy, and whenever there is an appearance of a battle being imminent, they immediately get out their paints, daub their faces, and testify their joy by howling and dancing; but when ordered to move all is hushed, not even a word is spoken. They are eager to repossess their country and homes, but will help their Great Father to crush out the rebels.

They are certainly at once a curious study and a touching sight.

Gen. Blunt reports the desertion of many of the disloyal Indians since the rout of Cooper and Standwatie, and says that many are coming over to join his forces.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Operations in the Lafourche Country.

A correspondent of the *Delta*, writing subsequently to the battle of Thibodeauxville, under date of Nov. 1, says:

"On Wednesday morning, the General ordered Col. Birge, with his regiment, (the Thirteenth Connecticut,) to march to the Bayou des Allemands and open communication with Col. Thomas, who was opening the Opelousas Railroad, and who was reported to be rather hard pushed by the Confederates. Col. Birge went within four miles of the Bayou, when he met some of Col. Thomas' officers, who reported the command as coming on slowly but surely, having not once fired a gun nor seen a hostile force. Communication being thus open, the Thirteenth came back to camp on Thursday. Col. Thomas reported that the rebels had burned the railroad bridge across the Bayou, and that he was then engaged in repairing it—a work which he thought of two or three days' time.

The railroad bridge across the Bayou Lafourche was burned also, but that was not so long as the one near Bayou des Allemands, nor so badly burned. The latter was about 450 feet long, and pretty nearly destroyed. The former was soon repaired. Trains can now go over the road from Algiers to the dépôt near this place, and I shall be able to send you daily reports.

The Confederate military authorities have burned numerous warehouses filled with sugar. One at the dépôt, four miles from here, had 300 hhds. Another, three miles distant, contained 250. This sugar was totally destroyed.

The reason alleged for this wanton destruction is that the Yankees would come and seize it! The real reason is, that the leaders were afraid that this sugar would contribute to restore friendly relations between the people and their true Government. It serves to make loyal men out of the planters who can bring their produce to New-Orleans, obtain unprecedentedly high prices, in *good money*, and purchase in return therefor such goods as they need for their families at low prices. If the Confederates cannot stop this trade, their 'cause' will be damaged in the Lafourche country.

We have all along heard that Gen. Mouton intended to make a stand at the next point, from each of which he retreated, until he is said to have reached Berwick's Bay. Reports this morning say that this latter point is now evacuated, and the enemy is supposed to have gone in the direction of Vicksburgh.

I learn that all along the line of the Opelousas road, the people who have been drafted as conscripts are deserting and coming in, taking the oath of allegiance. A Capt. Renshaw, it is said, who had a company of sixty-two men, lost forty by desertion this morning. Another small squad of eleven men were sworn in as loyal citizens this evening.

It is probable that a considerable amount of sugar will find its way to your city, now the railroad is open to this place and beyond; and I have heard of one man already who has received permission to ship his stock, which consists of about 300 hogsheads. It is likely there will be many more.

The Eighth New-Hampshire started this morning for Tigerville, about twenty-miles distant, down the road. It is thought there is no enemy in this region now, and that communication will soon be open to Galveston.

Col. Thomas, of the Eighth Vermont, found four pieces of artillery, mounted on a car, at the bridge of Bayou des Allemands. They were well spiked, and one was filled with balls to the muzzle. Two were 32-pounders, and two were little 4-pounder field pieces.

I am informed that the commander of the Confederate forces at Bayou des Allemands, on learning the result of the engagement at Labadieville, or Napoleonville, shot seven prisoners belonging to the Eighth Vermont Regiment. The supposed reasons for this act of barbarity are, that they were Germans who had been enlisted in New-Orleans, taken prisoners some time ago, and that he was afraid they might escape to their regiment, which he heard was making its way up the road, or that they might be captured. They are buried within a short distance of the bridge, and were taken up and fully identified by some of their former companions in arms. I cannot vouch for the truth of this statement, but give it as it was told me by some of the officers and men of the regiment."

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

General Kelly in Pursuit of the Guerrilla Imboden.

Correspondence of the Wheeling Intelligencer.

Camp Jessie, New Creek, Va., Nov. 12, 1862.

On last Saturday morning an expedition under command of Gen. Kelly, composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery, numbering about 800, left here for Moorefield, for the purpose of capturing or driving off the notorious guerrilla, Imboden, and his band. Our force arrived at Moorefield about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, having marched all day Saturday and Saturday night. After remaining a few hours in Moorefield, our force pushed on toward the rebel camp, which was about four miles beyond that place; but when they arrived at the camp, they found it deserted, the rebels having left, they doubtless being aware of the approach of our troops. Our force, however, pushed on after them, and came up with them about six or eighteen miles beyond Moorefield. Our men immediately gave battle, and soon drove the enemy into the mountains.

The artillery, under command of Capt. O'Rouke, who is said to be an excellent artillerist, did good service, shelling the rebels repeatedly out of the woods. The rebels could not stand the storm of iron hail which was thrown among them from the battery, and fled in every direction, scattering all through the mountains.

Our force captured some 38 prisoners, 330 hogs and one wagon. The prisoners arrived here last night, (Tuesday,) about 10 o'clock. The captured stock arrived this evening. The prisoners were sent on to Wheeling this morning, in charge of the Adjutant of Col. Mulligan's regiment.

They were a very hard-looking set of men. Their clothing was composed entirely of homespun, and although they looked very hard, yet their clothing was warm and comfortable. Among the prisoners were two Captains and two Lieutenants. They could hardly be distinguished from the privates, their dress being almost similar to that worn by privates. The prisoners are mostly persons from the mountains.

Our loss during the skirmishing with the rebels was, I believe, but one killed and two wounded—one belonging to the Ringgold Cavalry and the other two to Mulligan's Regiment. The wounded cavalry man is from Washington County, Penn. His name is A. Richardson. He was wounded in the left shoulder, the ball passing through it; but it is not considered dangerous. I could not learn the names of the other men. The expedition returned to this point yesterday afternoon. The infantry belonged to Mulligan's regiment.

Three companies of the One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York Regiment left here on Sunday evening for Rowlesburgh. I could not learn exactly what the object was in sending them there, that, of course, being known only by those who have the right to know such things.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Charleston, Kanawha County, Nov. 11, 1862.

On Sunday, an order came to the camp of the Forty-seventh Ohio, to be ready at 8 o'clock, Monday morning, to strike tents.

The next day, the Eighth Virginia, and the Thirty-seventh and Forty-seventh Ohio, commenced their march down the left bank of the Kanawha. The Thirty-seventh is now encamped in Charleston, and the Eighth Virginia on the opposite side of the river. Rumor says they are to descend to the mouth of Coal River, and the Forty-seventh are to pitch their tents at Camp Piatt, twelve miles above Charleston.

De Courcey's Brigade also took up its line of march down the river yesterday, and now we have new officers in Charleston and new regiments surround us.

Lieut. J. W. Conine, of Gen. Cox's Staff, is our Provost-Marshal, and Col. Siber, of the Thirty-seventh Ohio, commands the post.

Gen. Carter's Brigade is encamped below the Elk on Col. De Courcey's brigade drill-field.

Lieut. Christie, of Gen. Cox's Staff, is promoted to a Captaincy.

There may be other changes that do not now occur to me, all of which shall be noted in due time. The weather is again delightful.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Trial and Conviction of the Culprits.

A correspondent of the St. Paul (Minn.,) *Press* writing from Camp Sibley, Lower Agency, Minn., under date of Nov. 7, gives some interesting particulars regarding the trial of the Indians charged with having taken a prominent part in the recent outrages. He says:

"The business has been dispatched with celerity, as many as forty cases having been tried per day in some instances.

The prisoners were brought in chained together by the feet, in pairs, in some cases eight at a time, and the charges which were preferred by Gen. Sibley, read to them through the interpreter Antoine Frenier, and then, after being exhorted to tell the truth and not equivocate, each was asked to the extent of his participation in the outrages, and if necessary witnesses were called against him. Then if there was any doubt as to his guilt, or as to his being a willing participant in the outrages, he was allowed to call witnesses in his favor. Perhaps this may seem, to those who were not on the ground, an unjustifiably summary mode of proceeding; but it was as lengthy an examination as necessity would permit, and whatever necessity requires, it justifies." Besides, no individual injustice is probably done, as ninety-nine hundredths of these devils are guilty, and witnesses in their favor would be about as useless as teats on a boar.

I should think that in at least two-thirds of the cases the prisoners admitted that they fired, but in most instances, insist that it was only two or three shots, and that no one was killed—about as valid an excuse as one of them offered who was possessed of an irresistible impulse to accumulate property, that a horse which he took was only a very little one, and that a pair of oxen which he captured was for his wife, who wanted a pair. In regard to the third who did not admit that they fired, their reasons for not doing so were equally remarkable, and assumed a different shape every day. One day all the elderly men, who were in the vigor of manly strength, said their hair was too gray to go into battle; and the young men, aged from eighteen to twenty-five, insisted that they were too young, and their hearts too weak to face fire. The next day would develop the fact that great was the number and terrible the condition, of those who were writhing in agony, with the belly-ache, on the top of a big hill. A small army avowed that they had crept under a wonderfully capacious stone (which nobody but themselves ever saw,) at the battles of the Fort, and did not emerge therefrom during the fights, and a sufficiency of two small armies stoutly called on the Great Spirit (Wakan-tonka,) and the heavens and earth (patting the latter emphatically with the hand,) to witness that they were of a temperament so phlegmatic, a disposition so unsocial, and an appetite so voracious and greedy, that, during the roar of each of the battles at the Fort, New-Ulm, Birch Coolie and Wood Lake, they were alone, within bullet-shot, roasting and eating corn and beef all day! A fiery-looking warrior wished the Commission to believe that he felt so bad at the Fort, to see the Indians fire on the whites, that he immediately laid down there and went to sleep, and did not awake until the battle was over! Several of the worst characters, who had been in all the battles, after they had confessed the whole thing, wound up by saying that they were members of the church!

But the greatest institution of the Commission, and the observed of all observers was the negro, Godfrey. He was the first tried. His reputation was damning. It was said that he had killed more than any Indian, and been the most brutal in atrocity among the brutal, and the bravest and foremost in battle, and had acquired the name of O-ta-cle, ("he that kills many,") on account of the great number of his victims.

These statements favored the natural prejudice against his color, to a white heart, and he would have been lynched, when we caught him with the Indians, at Camp Release, had the soldiers been permitted to act, as citizens would have acted. When brought before the Commission, he frankly admitted being at the battles of New-Ulm and the Fort, and firing, and also that he was called Otacle by the Sioux, but said he was forced to go with the Indians or be killed, and that when he fired, he did not fire so as to kill anybody—that as to his name, the Indians gave that name to any person who enters *just* into a house where many are killed, or who touches one of the number (which is the truth), and that he got the name in this wise: The Indians on their way to New-Ulm, came to his house on the road from the Fort, and forced him to accompany them; that when they came near a house they made him enter the house first; that he saw there an old man at breakfast with his family, whom he struck on the shoulder with the back of his hatchet, then the Indians marched in and killed them; and from that time they gave him this appellation. He entered upon many other details, and with such an air of candor that those who heard him, instead of retaining their feelings of detestation became prepossessed in his favor. It is not at all improbable that he may be as guilty as the worst. It is rumored that there is other evidence against him at New-Ulm, but if there is none, imprisonment is severe enough in view of the great service he has rendered the Commission in their investigation. He has been the means of bringing to justice a large number of the savages, in every instance but two his testimony being substantiated by the subsequent admissions of the Indian himself.

His observation and memory were remarkable. Not the least thing had escaped his eye or ear. Such an Indian had a double-barreled gun, another a single-barreled, another a long one, another a short one, another a lance, and another one nothing at all. One denied that he was at the fort. Godfrey saw him there preparing his sons for battle, and recollected that he painted the face of one red, and drew a streak of green over his eyes. Another denied that he had made a certain statement to Godfrey, which he testified to. 'What,' said Godfrey, 'don't you recollect you said it when you had your hand upon my wagon and your foot resting on the wheel.' To another, whom he charged with admitting that he had killed a child by striking it with his war spear over the head, and who denied it, he said: 'Don't you remember of showing me the spear was broken, and saying that you had broken it in striking the child?' To another, who said he had a lame arm at New-Ulm, and couldn't fire a gun, and who had such a bad gun that he could not have fired it if he desired, he replied: 'You say you could not fire and had a bad gun. Why don't you tell the Cour. the trouble? I saw you go to take the gun of an In-

[illegible] and fire two shots; and then you borrowed mine, and shot with it; and then you made me [illegible] it, and then you fired again.'

I might enumerate numberless instances of this kind, in which his assumed recollection would cause his truthfulness to be doubted, if he had not been fully substantiated. It was a study to watch him, as he sat in Court, scanning the face of every culprit who came in, with the eye of a cat about to spring. He is a providence, specially designed as an instrument of justice."

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON PUBLIC EDUCATION.

An Address Delivered at Music Hall, Boston, Nov. 2.

The *Anti-Slavery Standard* published a full report of an address delivered at Music Hall, Boston, on Nov. 2, by WENDELL PHILLIPS. We make the following extracts:

"For thirty years—perhaps I might say for two hundred, but I am not going back so far—for thirty or forty years, there has been going on in this Commonwealth, a struggle more or less marked, and which, as we look back upon it, we can distinctly trace and discriminate, though the actors might not see it at the moment. Nothing so hard to see as your own time. EMERSON once said of WEBSTER: 'He knew the patriots of '76 well, but would not have known the patriots of his own day if he had met them in the street.' But if you will look back thirty years, you will perceive two forces contending for possession of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, socially and politically. One was the timid, the conservative, the inherited; the other was the aggressive, the popular. One was wealth and family, which had domineered over Massachusetts ever since its colonial days; the other was ideas represented by the people. All Governments are the one or the other kind—wealth, blood, ideas. In an aristocracy, blood; in England, wealth. In both, a minority is the Government. I never knew a Government, in history or experience, where the minority did not govern. We are contending—and if you live a hundred years, you may reach the goal—we are contending to establish the Government of the majority, which, among educated classes like ours, is the Government of ideas. This struggle of thirty or forty years to which I refer has been an unconscious groping forward of the people against wealth, against family, to take possession of the State, which belonged to them; and to-day we see a very large, though a partial success. But it has been going on for forty years—ever since he could remember. On one side, the champions were the *North American Review*, the *Daily Advertiser*, the Whig Party—that class of respectable, wealthy, fashionable, recognized agencies; to work through which was success and popularity, to oppose which was universal reproach. Behind them lurked in hiding the Church. Against these was marshaled a body unorganized, half-disciplined, with no great mutual harmony, brought together by a common purpose, not by design—PARKER, BEECHER, CHANNING; a trinity in purpose, very unequal in intellect, very dissimilar in views, but all working to the same end. The liberal sects were another agency; the Anti-Slavery movement was a third; the Temperance movement was a fourth. Driven out into the country, banished to the common people, stigmatized as vulgar, fanatic—all these agencies in their day were thus calumniated—they believed the central truth, that one man with an idea is equal to ninety-nine who have nothing but interest, and consequently they laid themselves out on the hearts and intellects of the common people. This is the revolt which has been going on for thirty or forty years. How utterly un-American these fashionable and wealthy influences were—in what a distant and alien atmosphere they dwelt—how truly they regarded the 'people' as a dangerous element to be curbed and hoodwinked, not welcomed, in public affairs, most of us know by long experience. * * * * *

When the Church shut its door upon the new Massachusetts of reform, the Washingtonians, the Temperance Society, the Anti-Slavery lecturers went out and appealed to the common people, gathered them where they could, in private rooms, district schoolhouses, by the wayside, made what they could of their means, and preached to the consciences and the hearts of the masses of the Commonwealth. Criticised by creation! They not merely rebuked the Church for its backsliding; they created the Music Hall, the Anti-Slavery meeting, and the Temperance Society, and did the work which a politics in fashion and a Church in quiet had left undone. After a while, after a few years of this toil, we saw ideas that had been mobbed out of the cities come back to sit throned in the State House. And when the great men of the Whig Party were some of them dead and buried, and some dead but not buried, the people of the Commonwealth—the *people*, outside of machinery, with no organization to speak of, to the terror of Boston, took a young lawyer from No. 4 Court-street, never heard of in office before, and lifted him in its strong hand up to the Senate of the United States. It was the people, announcing its preference for a man who has a belief over one who has only interests. It takes a great many shovels' full of earth to hide the truth, and the fashionable elements of Massachusetts life found it so. They did a certain degree of good, no doubt; so did the *North American Review*; and yet, while the *North American Review* argued one question to success, if you will look over its seventy volumes, you will find that it opposed a dozen to their triumph. You will find that the whole course of the Whig Party, when it is traced in our history, is visible only, like that of the caravan crossing the desert, by the skeletons it has left behind. No one great popular measure has it carried; no one great social benefit has it conferred; no one step has it carried the nation forward. Tory in politics, bigot in the Church, snob in society, atheist in religion, it was always a coward before the foe, and in the Congress of the United States it ever placed Massachusetts lowest on the list. Until the people took possession of their own State; until groping their way outside of political machinery, they sent *men*, not peddlers, into Congress, Massachusetts never had her proper position. I say it with the most entire deliberation; with the exception of a single year, I doubt whether, since the Revolution of '76, Massachusetts ever had in the Government so great weight as she has at this moment. In the nation at large, her million of men and women, with their hearts and brains thoroughly aroused, dictate the thought of half America, and in the Senate of the United States, her Representatives are the right hand and the left of the Government. [Applause.] There never was but one year when her influence approached in any degree what she exerts at present, and that was when the vast intellect of WEBSTER met South Carolina, and by the help of a Democratic President, out-generaled her. [Applause.] But the Whig Party has gone to its account. Its men and measures have fallen into the rear. In front, the Commonwealth is held up by the people of the State—by what the *Daily Advertiser* and the Boston Press have been accustomed to denounce as the 'infidels' and 'fanatics' of Massachusetts. Indeed it is so. Lucky that it is. Fortunate beyond all expression is it that the Commonwealth was in the hands of her conscience and her people before this great struggle came upon us. I say this much, before turning again to my immediate subject, for our great Senator, who has done justice to the manufacturing interests and the shipping of Massachusetts, as WEBSTER did, and also justice to her conscience and her thought, as WEBSTER did not. [Applause.] I do not wish to take one leaf from the laurel of the great defender of the Constitution; he rests at Marshfield, beneath the honors he fairly earned; but we have put in his place a man far more practical than he was; we have put in his place the hardest worker that Massachusetts ever sent to the Senate of the United States—[applause]—we have put in his place the Stonewall Jackson of the floor of the Senate—patient of labor, untiring in effort, boundless in resources, terribly in earnest—the only man who, in civil affairs, is to be compared with the great terror of the Union armies, the General of the Virginia forces. Both ideologists, both horsed on an idea, and both men whom, a year ago, the drudges of State-street denounced, or would have denounced, as unpractical and impracticable; but when the war-bugle sounded through the land, both were found to be the only men to whom Carolina and Massachusetts hasted to give the batons of the opposing hosts. Side by side with that same instrumentality in the Senate is Music Hall, the temperance lecture, the Anti-Slavery meeting—the protests of the people. You know we have no Press in this city. The *Transcript*—often capricious—is the only paper open, honorably and frankly, to the new voice—none other. The door just ajar of the newspapers for a month, is owing to what? To nothing but their terror of the people's movement, for which we may thank God, in that it aroused them to some degree of independence and frankness. But for that, our Representatives and Senators in Congress had never had one kind word from the city Press. New-York has the *Tribune*, the the *Independent*, the *Evening Post*; Boston has her Music Hall to supply the place of the whole three. [Applause.] Gen. DEARBORN once said that the estates of nine Boston merchants out of every ten in the Probate Court were represented insolvent. He could find no reason. Reason enough: they all took the *Daily Advertiser*. Any man who reads the past and not the present, relies upon the old and not the vital, will end in insolvency, whether it be mercantile, literary or moral. You will recollect, that this disease of the Press is not merely the November 'languishing,' as our ancestors used to call consumption; it is not merely the month before election; it is the whole year round. The old movement—the respectable, the wealthy, the anchored—is the voice of the Boston Press; but the people's movement—Massachusetts as she stands to-day—the Massachusetts who, if this Union is saved, history will say she did more toward it than any two States of the North—is quite different, is the Massachusetts of 'fanaticism,' the Massachusetts of 'infidelity,' the Massachusetts which grew up under the hand of LYMAN BEECHER and THEODORE PARKER, the Massachusetts which GARRISON printed on his imposing-stone, when, defying OTIS and LYMAN, he made Boston listen, the Massachusetts which trusts her honor so confidingly to SUMNER and WILSON, whose speeches have given us what the New-York Press gives to New-York, the true politics and the natural good sense which we should never have obtained from the columns of the Boston daily Press. Hold up, then this Massachusetts, because to-day, if the Union be saved, we are to enter on the creation of a new people, the reorganization of society, the summoning into civil being of four millions of slaves, the education of five millions of poor whites, the sweeping of all that was Carolina into the ocean, and putting a decent State in its place—because, if the Union be preserved, such is the great work of creation which rests upon the North; and because, if, in the Providence of God—wholly possible—the Union is gone, broken into half a dozen fragments, then Massachusetts is bound [illegible] pledged to build up within her own borders not only a public opinion, but bulwarks for it sufficient to protect her institutions, her civilization, and her ideas, against the dangerous neighborhood of States founded on violence, based on Slavery. In either case, the greatest work of any generation since the Puritans is to be ours; and it is to be done by no worn-out, effete and coward agency like the Boston Press or the *North American Review*. It is to be done by the untiring, fearless effort of the people, based on an idea. * * * * *

When WILLIAM IV., timid and narrow, dreaded the Reform bill, the people of England could not get rid of him, but they mobbed the Duke of WELLINGTON to-day, and to-morrow the King called a new Minister into his counsels, and the will of England was law. But we have a Prime Minister that lasts four years, whether we will or not; and whether this nation is saved to-day rests more than upon anything else of the personal character of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. If he is timid and waits a moment too long, if he is undecided, and lets other men dictate his course, there is no turning out the Prime Minister, and we halt so long that we land in division and disunion.

Everyone here is liable to be President. No man knows whether he can resist that fate. You do not know but the boy, whose ideas you may be forming to-day, will hold in his hand, twenty years hence, with no remedy but anarchy, the fate of this country. The people abdicate power for four years. Now, under that abdication, let us press, individually, into the very presence of our four years' king, and hold him up, strengthen and urge him onward; and let us prepare behind him, especially in Massachusetts, that 'base of operations,' that 'reserve,' which MCCLELLAN is always afraid to use, that body-guard, which, if the van falter, may yet save the State. Hold up Music Hall, if only that somewhere, beside in political meetings, the people may have a voice in Massachusetts! Hold it up as a token of the people's coming! Hold it up, as one of the brotherhood of which temperance and Anti-Slavery meetings form a part, and your Senator to-day in Massachusetts is the fruit!"

THE PRESIDENT AND OUR FUTURE.

A Lecture by Wendell Phillips.

The *Boston Post* gives the following sketch of WENDELL PHILLIPS' lecture before the Mercantile Library Association of Boston on Wednesday evening last:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: There are two words on everybody's lips—the North and the South. They used to have a simple meaning; the land toward the pole, and the land toward the sun. Of late, they have assumed a deeper significance; and I want to use them to-night to represent those two elements which, within the circle of the Constitution, for seventy years, have been struggling for pre-eminence, and which now, one of them still within that girdle, and one outside of it, are doing battle for the control of this continent. By the North, I mean the civilization of the nineteenth century. I mean that table-land of manhood up to which the race has struggled by the toil and battle of nineteen centuries. I mean, free tongues—free schools—types—ballot-boxes—the open Bible—equality before the law. By the South I do not mean half a dozen rebellious States: I mean an element, whether in State street or Richmond; whether in Albany or Mobile; an element that reminds us of ignorance, idleness; a society that brands the Declaration of Independence a sham. I mean a mosaic of races based on despotism, and supported by cruelty. I mean a society which brings back the days of "Bloody MARY" and the Inquisition, by burning men at the stake of their opinions.

I mean a statute-book which makes it a crime to give the Bible to a fellow-being, and thrusts into a dungeon a matron who has taught a child to read. I mean a society which holds for its cardinal principle of faith, that one-third of the race is born booted and spurred, and the other two-thirds saddled, for the first to ride. I mean a feudal system based upon skin and anchored in the Carolinas. Two elements, making up the civil state. Ever since we had a country, the antagonism of these two elements has been recognized; sometimes welcomed, sometimes dreaded, but always acknowledged. [In proof of this position, Mr. PHILLIPS quoted from RUFUS KING, JAMES MADISON, J. Q. ADAMS, President LINCOLN, Secretary SEWARD, and several Southern papers.] Nothing out of the common course, therefore, if we find ourselves engaged in battle, the North and the South, representing two such systems. I find great statesmanship as usual, in an aristocracy like the South. They saw written on the dial the inevitable growth of freedom. Having tried the energies that existed in their own institutions placed side by side with freedom, and found the doom pronounced against them, the South accepted battle as the last resort, and the only hope they had.

Let Mr. LINCOLN perpetuate this war, and hand it down to his successors in anything like its present guise, and in the canvass that begins eighteen months hence, you will see a candidate on the other side the mountains, one plank in whose platform will be that the West deserts the East and join her natural ally, who holds the mouth of the Mississippi. If the Democratic politicians of Albany have their way, there is more danger of an alliance among twenty States, leaving New-England out in the cold, than there is of an alliance among twenty States, leaving the Cotton States out of the Union. Understand me; I think we live in a generation which ought not to regard with dismay, but as our fathers did (according to Mr. SEWARD,) with hope and favor, the ripening of this conflict of the two elements that underlie our State. We have to-day in our hands the strength, if we only have the will, to crush the viper which has given us the right and hands us the weapon. [Applause.] This is my idea of the future that is before us. No compromise can ever bring us into safe and permanent relations again.

This revolution was not produced by CALHOUN nor GARRISON; it was produced by the seventy years which have produced CALHOUN and GARRISON. Rome was not destroyed by CÆSAR; it was destroyed by the hundred years that wrought out a Cæsar; and to-day, the ripening of events, not the energy or the policy of men places us where we are. The past is our lesson to the judge of the future. If it were possible to take from us every tongue and to gag our children, the very soil upon which we live, the very necessity of New-England, coining her granite and ice into bread, would make her a dangerous neighbor for the aristocracy of Carolinas. [Applause.] The South does not wish for compromise. She spurns HORATIO SEYMOUR. She despises the Democrat who crawls at her feet. [Applause.] She knows, with the instinctive sagacity which danger confers, that her only policy to-day is to correct the mistake of 1787, to ally herself with inferior races for breadth of base, and then by temptation to draw from the North what she can. You might as well try to tempt the devil back to heaven as South Carolina into the neighborhood of New-England. [Laughter and applause.] This being so, there is no remedy left, except in the North's lifting her gauntlet which the South throws down to her.

The North is to march down with her institutions and wipe out Carolina. [Applause.] My method is to replant the South. You can only abolish Slavery in the Carolinas by planting them with freedom. That is the method which I think it is the right and the duty of the nation to adopt. I trust the President. [Loud applause.] How much there is in him let every man judge. I believe there is everything in him that is possible in a man born in a Slave State. But I trust the President for all that. He is the only instrument we have got. Step from his platform, and there is anarchy. The worst state that ever existed is better than that; the worst king that ever existed is more hopeful than CROMWELL dispersing Parliament. I am not going to criticise the President. I believe that to-day he has turned the corner, and recognizes the fact, not simply that the slaves of rebels, but that *slaves* must be freed. [Applause.] How shall that proclamation be carried out? Well, BURNSIDE is advancing to Richmond—God bless him? [Enthusiastic plaudits.] We have him and HOOKER at the front—[renewed applause]—men who, if defeated, will rise stronger from defeat; and if victorious, will not go to sleep on the field of victory. [Great applause.] In the field of battle, I doubt not, we are to be swift, stern, successful; but that is not victory. You can conquer the South, not by cannon, but by carrying Northern civilization there.

The President, I said, I believe in; I do not believe in his Cabinet. We are not obliged to take anything more than a Kentucky-born President on our shoulders. There stands at his right hand to-day the man responsible for the last four months of the Administration of BUCHANAN. There stands at his right hand a Secretary of State who gave the broad seal of the Union to a traitor who had betrayed the secrets of the Cabinet to Carolina when she was marshalling round Fort Sumter, and sent him to Portugal. There stands at his right hand a man who never yet, since that first cannon was fired has lisped any other word than *compromise*. I do not believe in SEWARD. [Applause.] I want that Cabinet eviscerated. Leave as many of them as you please. I care not which you turn out, only put in one man with a will and a head like THADDEUS STEVENS or BEN WADE, and he will drag that Cabinet to his own purpose.

We have a right to claim of those who hold the helm of the vessel of State that they shall either proclaim frankly, fully, unreservedly, their entire concurrence in the whole policy of the President, or abdicate their positions of influence and give place to those who do. [Applause.] I care not what theory you take—whether the President's, Mr. SUMNER'S, or Judge CONWAY'S. What I want is the seed of that civilization which has made New-England what she has planted in the South. I agree that HOOKER is a good soldier, and that BURNSIDE means well, and the fifty regiments of Massachusetts will do gallant service; but I would far rather have a sewing-machine, a free school and a Bible in Virginia than fifty regiments.

I do not want Mr. SEWARD. [Applause.] I do not say he is a traitor; I do not say that MCCLELLAN is a traitor, I do not care for the motives of one single man in the twenty millions that make up our population. Hearts are nothing to us, conduct is everything. Whether GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN were a traitor or not, there is not a traitor in JEFFERSON DAVIS' Cabinet who could have acted better for the service of the South than he. Whether WILLIAM H. SEWARD means honestly by the North or not, we need not determine.

Mr. PHILLIPS said he would close by claiming of the President three things—a Cabinet, a General and a Confiscation that shall open the Southern States to Yankee civilization, and give the loyalists of the South an opportunity to coöperate with us. [Loud applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. PHILLIPS' lecture, which occupied an hour and a half, Mr. SUMNER was loudly called for, and came forward and said a few words, urging upon all present the duty of standing by the President. He has already, said Mr. SUMNER, done much; I expect from him much more. This, at least, we have a right now to expect, and this, at least, we must solemnly insist upon—first, that he shall push forward the army; and secondly, that he shall push forward the Proclamation. [Applause.]

FROM KENTUCKY.

Guerrillas Busy—Rosecrans' Precautions—United States Assessors at Work.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1862.

Guerrillas apparently are at work again on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, below Munfordsville or Bowling Green, for telegraphic intercourse with Nashville was cut off last evening. ROSECRANS' forces appear somewhat scattered, in order to guard his communications and flanks, and are probably sufficiently strong and alert at every important post to prevent any surprise or surrender.

Trains, passengers and freight, from to-day, run across the Kentucky River at Frankfort, and on to Lexington.

The Government's attention is called to the fact that not a few citizens of Louisville, owning property here, are actually in the rebel army, and have been in it more than a year, but their possessions have not in a single instance been seized, unless for debt.

EDGAR NEEDHAM, Esq., United States Assessor, Third Collection District, Kentucky, has appointed Assistant Assessors, and commenced his duties with characteristic energy and diligence.

Rosecrans Disgraces a Disloyal Lieutenant—The Needs of Eastern Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 13, 1862.

By order of Gen. ROSECRANS, issued Sunday night, a Lieutenant of the Seventeenth Kentucky, who had offered his resignation on the ground that he could not indorse the President's Emancipation Proclamation, was dismissed from the service, expelled from the Department of the Cumberland, and stripped of his insignia in the presence of his regiment.

The *Democrat* avows that whether it be their fault or their misfortune, the success of Gens. MCCLELLAN and BUELL has not entitled them to the positions they held over other men. Much confidence is reposed here in the prestige and sagacious energy of Gen. BURNSIDE.

A member of the Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry, at Mount Sterling, says that a considerable cavalry or dragoon force should be kept there, to scour the whole country as far as the Virginia line, and to protect and reimburse suffering, penniless and defenceless Union men and their families. They must be protected by an ample force or abandon their homes forever.

PONTIAC.

Views of Judge George W. Lane on the Occupation of Northern Alabama.

Hon. GEO. W. LANE, Judge of the Northern District of Alabama, has written a long letter to Secretary STANTON regarding the policy to be pursued when the National forces shall again occupy the district which Gen. BUELL abandoned. Regarding Gen. MITCHEL's rule he says:

"Rebels were the first to sue to Gen. MITCHEL for protection. Those who were Union at heart did not ask for that which was their due, and thus all the protecting power was granted to the disloyal. Thus was instituted a military Government, lacking in the first great attribute of justice. The result was as might have been anticipated. Guards stood at the doors of traitors, to protect them from the straggling and riotous soldiers who follow every army. The petty thefts were committed in the unguarded houses of Union men who had not sued for protection and for guards. When levies were to be made for supplies, those in charge of foraging parties found "safeguards" in the hands of avowed rebels, and, respecting them, seized the property of the Union men who had sought no "safeguards." Union men saw all this daily. They saw no effort was made to detect the crime and criminals; saw, in fact, that treason was not looked upon as a crime nor traitors as criminals. Loyal men who had been forced to leave their homes, returned to them under the protection of our flag, to find those traitorous citizens who aided in prosecuting them also under its protection.

No disloyal citizen fled at the approach of those whom they had declared to be their enemies, and whom they declared they regarded as vandals. In short, Union men said that it was safer to be a traitor than a loyal man, because the United States Government was not just enough to punish the traitor, and the rebel authorities only persecuted the loyal. They saw that when the United States authorities entered their country no disloyal citizen was compelled to fly, but that when its authority no longer existed, those citizens who had avowed their loyalty had to fly from their homes for fear of persecution. In this the Government was simply encouraging those who were loyal to be disloyal, and for arguments to induce them to be traitors, offered the powerful one of interest."

Judge LANE commends Gen. BUELL's order regarding the return as prisoners of war of all Confederate recruits who may be captured, and urges that Gen. ROSECRANS should be instructed to follow out the same policy. He says, in conclusion:

"I urge upon the Administration the importance of the position to which Chattanooga is the key. This view has often been presented in more impressive language than I can clothe it. Aside from the great fact that it will free thousands of loyal men of East Tennessee, it is important that Chattanooga should be taken on account of the fact that it will be a great blow at this season of the year to the entire Southern States. From East Tennessee comes the entire supply of coal for the rebel Confederacy. To stop that supply would put an end to the operations of nearly all the founderies and arsenals of the South. To take Chattanooga would be to cause the evacuation of all East Tennessee, and the important point of Knoxville would fall into our hands. Rome with its extensive arsenal would become ours, and Atlanta could not long be held. I leave you to elaborate this in your own mind. The most accurate information you can obtain in regard to this place will confirm all I could say more. I am aware that its importance has been impressed upon the minds of Gens. BUELL and ROSECRANS, and I trust that an effort will be made to capture it.

In offering these few considerations, Sir, I do not speak as with the voice of a single man. I represent a class composed of as truly, zealously and devotedly loyal men and women as exists in the country. I am an old man, forced with my family to fly from my home to find safety under the protecting eagles of the army. I have been forced, at an age when associations have made home dearest, and at a period when most men sit down to enjoy in peace the happiness about their firesides, to seek safety and a home with strangers. My home, which I have thus been forced to leave, has fallen into the hands of rebels, and has been made a hospital for their soldiers. My property has been destroyed, and my subsistence scattered to the winds. I have been insulted and derided, and opprobrium has been heaped upon my name for my loyalty. In thus representing my sorrows, I but illustrate those of thousands of others. There are thousands of refugees from my own county, and from that adjoining it, who tell the same sad story. In the interests of these, and in their name, I appeal to you to be just. Where there is crime, punish it. The punishment of the criminal is the reward of the innocent, but that reward is everything, for it is protection to them. In the name and for the interests of the loyal men of the South I urge the punishment and banishment of the disloyal who have aided in oppressing them."

The Explosion of the Rebel Arsenal at Jackson, Miss.

From the Grenada Appeal, 6th.

JACKSON, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

Shortly after 3 o'clock, this afternoon, the building in this city used as a cartridge manufactory, having a large amount of powder stored in it, was blown up, causing a fearful concussion and a great loss of life. Of its occupants, boys, girls and young ladies, not one is known to have escaped. In the existing confusion and excitement it is impossible to learn the number certainly lost. It is not less than thirty, and may far overreach that number. The cause of the explosion is yet unknown.

The *Appeal* thus comments on the disaster:

The explosion of the Government arsenal at Jackson, Miss., announced in our telegraphic column, is another of those occurrences incident to war, and of which we have been called upon to make several announcements since the commencement of the present contest. Our only additional information is such as we have been able to glean from passengers who arrived this morning, and who, having left shortly after the occurrence of the accident, could give but little.

The building occupied was a large two-story brick, formerly used as a city school-house. The upper story was used for the construction of ammunition for small arms, the work in which was performed by young ladies and boys and girls. The lower story was devoted to the preparation of shell, etc. One gentleman informs us that the report was that the accident originated in the latter department, and was caused by picking a shell. The walls of the building were entirely demolished, and the wood-work instantly set in a blaze; and so intense was the heat, and the danger from the continual explosion of the shells in the building as the fire reached them, that it was impossible, up to the time the train left, to render any assistance to the unfortunates surviving the explosion, if there were any. For the same reason the exact loss could not be ascertained, but the scattered remains of some thirty that were blown to a distance had been collected.

The explosion was distinctly heard at Canton. In the city its effects were visible in every direction. Shattered windows, several squares distant, attested its destroying force. At one time it was feared that a frame building, a short distance from the scene, in which a large amount of powder was stored, would be fired by the heat or the exploding shells, but up to our latest advices it had escaped. The lamentations of those who had relatives and friends engaged in the building are represented to have been heart-rending, and continued up to the departure of the train. Not one was known to have escaped from the building, yet an anxious hope was pervading the entire community, thousands of whom were interested, that some one was uninjured, and consequently a friend saved.

The Mexican Expedition.

From the London Times.

In another month we shall probably be perusing a second chapter in the history of the Mexican Expedition. It would not be very difficult to forecast the contents of the narrative. The present state of affairs reminds us of Sir WILLIAM NAPIER's introduction to one of the episodes of the Peninsular War, when "BLAKE, pursued by 50,000 enemies, was flying from Nava to Epinosa; CASTANOS and PALAFOX were quarreling at Tudela; the Conde DE BELVEDERE was at Burgos with 13,000 bad troops, and NAPOLEON was at Vittoria with 170,000 good troops." The Mexicans, according to the most recent accounts, were ostensibly preparing for a desperate resistance against the French columns which were marching on the Capital. To oppose these 20,000 excellent soldiers, they had raised by arbitrary conscription about 16,000 recruits, already demoralized. To defray the charges of the war, they had proposed a new loan, the scrip of which was quoted at 97½ discount on the Mexican Exchange. It needs little power of divination to conjecture the result of a contest on conditions like these, but when the French are actually in possession of Mexico a third chapter of the story will be opened, and the tenor of that chapter it would be very hard to predict. The problem involves nothing less than the settlement of Mexico—a country in which an attempt at self-government has resulted, after an exhaustive trial, in an anarchy so brutal and hopeless as to be noxious to the world. Three European Powers combined a short time ago to terminate a state of affairs from which their subjects had long been suffering, and the flags of England, France and Spain were seen flying together in Mexican waters. From this alliance England and Spain ultimately withdrew, and left France alone with what was then thought the privilege, but what has since proved to be the burden of the projected enterprise. We have explained on former occasions the circumstances under which this separation occurred. The alleged object of the expedition was the redress of grievances. The combined Powers desired to obtain satisfaction for a multitude of wrongs, and this satisfaction the Mexican authorities were eager enough to offer. But, unless the whole proceeding was to be a farce, it was a necessary sequel of the original demand that some assurance should be forthcoming for the fulfillment of the promises so liberally made. If nothing more had been required than an undertaking from the Mexican rulers for the time being to liquidate their just debts and refrain from outrages for the future, that amount of "redress" could unquestionably have been obtained without any expedition at all. A single frigate in the harbor of Vera Cruz might have been intrusted with the mission. The real purpose of the Allies in their more serious proceeding was to terminate once for all the state of things which had produced such intolerable troubles; and though the convention under which they acted recorded their disinclination to interfere in the internal affairs of Mexico, it is very difficult to see how the end of the expedition could have been accomplished if the Government of the country had been left to stand as it stood. The French, however, stood alone in the logical conclusions on this point. They proposed, as an indispensable condition of peace, that the existing Government should abdicate, and when the suggestion was declined, resolved to enforce the demand. Upon this the British and the Spaniards retired—the former from genuine reluctance to enter upon the undertaking before them; the latter, it may be surmised, from an unwillingness to see themselves superseded by the French in the work of political reconstruction. In this way was the Emperor NAPOLEON left alone with an obligation which has proved more onerous than was anticipated. Relying on the representations of a refugee, the French advanced upon the Capital with a force which would have been sufficient to give the ascendancy to an influential party in the State, but which was insufficient to overcome a coalition of all the factions together. It was supposed that the Emperor's policy inclined to the establishment of a monarchy under a foreign Prince, and as this event presumed the extinction of all existing pretensions it united in opposition all classes of pretenders. The French were stopped on their march, and it is but recently that reinforcements have enabled them to resume it. But what is to be done when the mere military miscalculations have been thus corrected? The Emperor has already disclaimed any desire of forcing an unpopular Government on the Mexican people, but if the ruling factions merit no recognition, by what administration is their rule to be superseded? We cannot impeach the force of the argument by which the French justified their advance upon Mexico. We believe that if the Allies had accepted the promises of JUAREZ in satisfaction of their demands, and then withdrawn their forces from Mexican territory, the state of affairs would have been just as bad in twelve months' time as it was when the expedition was organized. Of course, in this country there would always be a predisposition to strengthen the Liberal Party, and if that party in Mexico had established any pretensions to its title, we should have regretted to see its proposals set aside. No such claims, however, had been made out. On the contrary, we are convinced that any impartial observer of Mexican politics for the last ten years would admit that the factions which disputed the possession of power were alike destitute of all title to either confidence or support. We have seen it stated that there really was a change impending at the moment of the expedition, and that, but for the invasion of his country, JUAREZ would actually have taken measures, if not for the payment of debts, at any rate for the security of life and property. To this prediction we can only reply that it might possibly so have happened, but that the very same men had persisted in the very same courses for so long a time, and without the least symptom of repentance, that the miracle could be waited for no longer. As far as a very long experience enabled us to judge, there was not a pin to choose between "Constitutionalists" and "Absolutists," or, indeed, any reason for presuming that such designations implied any principles at all. It follows necessarily, according to these views, that until the Government of Mexico has been in some manner reorganized, no arrangements for a settlement of the long-pending questions are likely to be successful. We have been told that in these speculations we are putting out of sight the rights, interests, and wishes of the Mexican people. We reply, that if we could discover a Mexican people anywhere, we should ask for nothing better than to leave it arbiter of its own destinies. But throughout these long years of revolution and anarchy we have looked in vain for the appearance of any such phenomenon. We suppose there must be Mexicans who admire neither JUAREZ nor MIRAMON, but we have never been able to discern the least expression of any public opinion as distinguishable from the cries of the contending factions. As each faction robs and murders, and, indeed, does little else, it is reasonable to presume that both factions have their enemies, and that even in Mexico there are men who desire to lead a quiet life. Our correspondent declares his conviction that there is such a party, though admitting that it has hitherto been invisible, and conceives that it would make its appearance if the two old factions which have rent the State were kept down by arbitrary power. If this be, indeed, the case, the task of the French may be materially facilitated; but we must say that we have hitherto looked for such a public opinion in Mexico without the slightest success, and we certainly cannot connect it directly or indirectly with either of the ruling parties. On this point we trust that our neighbors, if they are under any misapprehension, will promptly undeceive themselves. Our correspondent intimates that we are supposed to favor one party, while the French incline to the other. That we favor a principle is true, but not that we wish to commit ourselves to a faction. We are always ready as a people to advocate constitutional government, and, whenever the Mexican question is debated, that leaning will be perceptible. But we are not ready to defend the "constitutionalism" of JUAREZ and his friends, or to pronounce dogmatically on the policy for which Mexican affairs may call. In point of fact, by leaving the French with the work of the expedition, we have left them also with the privilege of shaping its results. We cannot pretend to much further voice in a transaction from which we have withdrawn, but though we certainly hope that the future Government of Mexico may repose on better foundations than those of absolutism and priestcraft, we have not the least desire to take up the cudgels for the worthless faction by which those principles have been ostensibly opposed.

The Drafting Troubles in Wisconsin.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. SALOMON.

Intelligence from Ozauke, Wis., to Sunday at noon represents everything as quiet in that excitable region. The draft in three or four towns was completed on Saturday, and in the remainder would proceed on Monday. The Provost-Marshal was still making arrests of persons who participated in the riots, and troops were scouring the country for fifteen miles around. So great was the fright that not an able-bodied man was visible within ten miles of the place—the few loyal men excepted.

The persons who were brought to Milwaukee have been removed thence to Madison, where they will be detained until turned over to the Government among the drafted men.

The following is Gov. SALOMON's proclamation in relation to the outbreak in Ozaukee:

To the People of Ozaukee County:

Information has reached me of a disgraceful and violent disturbance of the public peace and forcible resistance to the draft, accompanied with personal violence to the Commissioner for drafting, and other persons, and destruction of private and public property in your county. I have taken steps to have the perpetrators and abettors of these crimes promptly arrested. They, as well as every person interfering with or resisting the draft, will be arrested and punished according to the Proclamation of the President of the United States, of Sept. 25, 1862.

It is one of the inherent and necessary powers of every Government to call upon its citizens or subjects to take up arms in its defence. This power exists, beyond question, in the Government of the United States. An act of Congress has authorized the President to call out the militia, and the draft ordered in this State, as in all other loyal States, is made in pursuance of that act of Congress. Resistance by you to the Government of the United States, or of this State, is both wrong and in vain, and can only lead to calamity and misfortune to those who attempt it.

The draft will be executed in your county as well as in every other county of the State, where it has been ordered.

I have sent a sufficient military power into your county, under the command of the special Provost-Marshal of the State, appointed by the President of the United States for such and other purposes, in order to arrest those who are guilty of the recent violent resistance to the draft, and to see that the draft is properly enforced in your county; and I now call upon you to make no further resistance to the lawfully constituted authorities, but to submit to the laws of the country.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Madison, this 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1862.

[Seal.] EDWARD SALOMON, Governor.
JAMES T. LEWIS, Secretary of State.

The Surrender of Harper's Ferry.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK DEFENDING ITSELF.

The following communication appears in the Chicago *Times*:

CAMP DOUGLAS, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 11, 1862.

In several communications respecting the surrender of Harper's Ferry, the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment of New-York Volunteers has been stigmatized as having acted in a shameful manner. That statement has now gained an importance not hitherto belonging to it from the report of the Harper's Ferry Commission, which declares—if newspaper accounts are to be trusted—that the regiment broke and disgracefully fled. A regard for our own reputation, and the reputation of the men we command, demands that we shall be no longer silent under imputations equally injurious and unfounded. Therefore, we, all the line officers of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, now living, who were present at the engagement on Maryland Heights, do declare, upon our honor, as gentlemen and soldiers, that the following statements are true:

1. That, in the first assault, early in the morning of Sept. 13, eight companies of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, with a part of the Thirty-second Ohio, were drawn up in the advance, in line of battle on Maryland Heights, and though in a position strengthened by no defence, either of nature or of art, and exposed to the attack of a vastly superior force, they did not retreat until an order to that effect was given. They then retired to the breastworks.

2. That the whole regiment was in the engagement at the breastworks, excepting one company; that no company abandoned those defences before the entire regiment did, except three companies ordered to the left to repel a flank attack. This they did effectually.

3. That after the wounding of Col. SHERRILL, no field or staff officer of our regiment was present, to our knowledge; that orders of the most contradictory character constantly followed one another; and that, after the fall of our Colonel, no field officers of any regiment were seen by any one of us until we had fallen back from the breastworks at least three-quarters of a mile.

4. That an order, unnecessary, even if not criminal, to abandon the breastworks, was given by a member of Col. FORD's Staff to Capt. PHILLIPS, appointed by our Colonel to the command of our left wing; that the breastworks could have been held, and, in our opinion, should have been held for a long time, if not altogether, by the force there present; and that the order to abandon them was based upon the ground that the woods were to be shelled by our guns.

5. That this order Capt. PHILLIPS refused to communicate to the men, until the abandonment of the position by the other regiments rendered it no longer tenable. Individuals may have fled previously, but neither the regiment, nor any company of it, left the breastworks until the Thirty-second Ohio and the Garibaldi Guard had, in obedience to commands, retired from those defences.

6. That the regiment then retreated in as good order as any other on the ground, was then drawn up in line of battle, and in that position remained unmolested until about 3½ P. M., when it received the command to leave the Heights.

7. That in the engagement on Maryland Heights the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment lost more men in killed and wounded than all the other regiments put together.

To the truth of the above statement we are willing to bear witness anywhere and everywhere, however much the conduct of the regiment may have been misrepresented by officers who ran early from the battle and succeeded in first reaching the reporters, or by officers interested in covering their want of courage or capacity by laying to our charge the blame of a defence badly planned and badly maintained. All we ask of our countrymen is justice; that, having done as much, and suffered more than any other regiment at Harper's Ferry, we should not bear the odium of a result for which we are not responsible;

WM. A. COLEMAN, Capt. Co. B,
R. A. BASSETT, 1st Lieut. Co. B,
WINFIELD SCOTT, Capt. Co. C,
T. R. LOUNSBURG, 1st Lieut. Co. A,
P. D. PHILLIPS, Capt. Co. D,
C. A. RICHARDSON, 1st Lieut. Co. D,
S. F. LINCOLN, 2d Lieut. Co. D,
HENRY D. KIPP, Capt. Co. E,
GEO. E. PRITCHETT, 1st Lieut. Co. E,
JOHN H. BROUGH, 2d Lieut. Co. E,
ISAAC SHIMER, Capt. Co. F,
IRA MUNSON, 1st Lieut. Co. F,
T. E. MUNSON, 2d Lieut. Co. F,
JOHN F. AIKINS, Capt. Co. G,
SANFORD H. PLATT, 2d Lieut. Co. G,
O. J. HERENDON, Capt. Co. H,
BENJ. F. LEE, Capt. Co. I,
GIDEON SKAATS, 1st Lieut. Co. I,
CHAS. M. WHEELER, Capt. Co. K,
H. C. LAWRENCE, 1st Lieut. Co. K.

Stock of Cotton in America.

The following correspondence has been supplied through Mr. HEYWOOD, Secretary of the Cotton Supply Association at Manchester, England:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 5.

SIR: I am directed by Earl RUSSELL to state to you, for the information of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, that his lordship has received a report from the United States to the following effect, viz.: That, at the commencement of the civil war, the whole amount of cotton in the South was about 4,200,000 bales; that about 1,000,000 bales are supposed to have been destroyed, and that another 1,000,000 will have been irreparably injured from not being properly ginned, baled and stored, and that, consequently, when allowance is made for the small portion which by one means or other has found its way into the market, the quantity that would be forthcoming if the ports were to be opened immediately would not exceed 2,000,000 of bales.

As regards the crop of 1862, which is not yet picked, it is not estimated at more than one million of bales, and even this small amount will probably be so reduced from the difficulty of obtaining labor for picking, and hemp and other necessary materials for baling and storing, that the supply in the market will be trifling. As regards hemp, however, it appears that a good deal is to be obtained from the Blue Grass Region of Kentucky. It is stated that, if the war should continue, the land in 1863 will be cultivated for corn and not for cotton, and that under any circumstances it would take the cultivators of cotton some time to recover from the state of disorganization into which that cultivation has been thrown.

I am, Sir, your most ob't humble servant,
G. HAMMOND.

G. R. HEYWOOD, Esq., Manchester Cotton Supply Association.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 1.

I have been in the cotton business upwards of 16 years, both as raiser and seller. I understand all about the cultivation of the plant—ginning, pressing and preparing it for market, and can classify it. When this miserable contest began, I had upwards of one hundred thousand dollars loaned out to the cotton planters, as loans predicated on the crop of 1861. This I consider a total loss. The planters refuse to acknowledge any interest on claims, and it will not be long before they will repudiate both principal and interest. I am, therefore, anxious to leave a country in which there is no security either for life or property. I now make you the same offer I made to Lord RUSSELL and Sir CHARLES WOOD. Having lost a handsome competency here, I cannot afford to go out as an adventurer; but if I am guaranteed an appointment such as will enable me to maintain my family in a respectable position, I promise I will do more for the benefit of my country than I expect in return. A communication addressed to me, care of her British Majesty's Consul, New-Orleans, will have prompt attention. I left Mississippi ten days since. The cotton crop is very inferior, and not over one-third of the usual quantity of land was planted. The planters have not had sufficient bagging and rope to wrap up the crop of 1861, and the cotton is rotting in the woods. It was hauled out from the gins in the seed, and a large portion is very imperfectly sheltered. The Government at Richmond are endeavoring to buy the cotton, giving in exchange the bonds of the Government bearing eight per cent. interest. The security don't meet with much favor by the planters. One thing, you need not look for any cotton from this country for some years to come. This war has hardly begun, and, when I assert this, I judge from observations carefully made, but which I cannot communicate for the present.

The Chairman Cotton Supply Association, Manchester.

The Tax on Dressmakers.

Commissioner BOUTWELL has given a decision regarding the liabilities of dressmakers to tax, which will be read with interest. Mr. ESTEE communicates it as follows, in reply to a note from a dressmaker in Cleveland, Ohio:

"The Commissioner has decided that dressmaking is a manufacture, and as such, if carried on to an extent exceeding $1,000 per year, including price of goods, requires a license. The dressmaker is required to make monthly returns, and to pay a tax of three per cent. on the whole value of her manufactures. When a dress maker makes up goods belonging to her customers, she is required to make return of the same, and to pay the tax upon them; but she is authorized by the law (sec. 67) to add the tax to her bill for labor, and has a lien upon the [illegible] until the bill is paid. The Assessor's directions as to the accounts and returns can be modified at his discretion, and there is no reason to suppose that he will prescribe any obnoxious course, if the object desired—accurate accounts and returns—can be reached in any more pleasant manner.

Mrs. C. seems to have misconceived the law in one important particular. If she does business as dressmaker to the extent of $1,000 per annum, she must take out license and pay tax; but she is not required to pay an additional tax of three per cent. on all receipts from her business over the amount of $600 per annum. She has doubtless mistaken the income-tax, which is only a tax on profits of a business remaining after its legitimate expenses are paid, for a tax on the proceeds of the business. If a manufacturer sells goods, other than those of his or her manufacture, to the amount of $1,000 per year, he or she must take out an additional license as a dealer. This does not appear to have been mentioned to Mrs. C. by the Assessor. It will apply, however, to but few dressmakers, and those will be of the more prosperous class."

Railroad Operations in Connection With the Army.

A CIRCULAR FROM BRIG.-GEN. HAUPT.

Gen. HAUPT, who is in command of the military railroads, has addressed the following circular to all concerned:

"The exceedingly critical condition of affairs compels me to address to you this circular, and to endeavor with all the earnestness and force of language I can command, to explain some of the difficulties connected with military railroad transportation, and ask your coöperation and assistance in forwarding supplies.

The army is dependent for its supplies upon a single track railroad, in bad condition, without sidings of sufficient length, without wood, with a short supply of water, and with insufficient equipments. This road is taxed with an amount of business equal to the ordinary freights of a large city—an amount four times as large as it has ever before been called upon to accommodate, and twice as large as I reported to Gen. MCCLELLAN its capacity for transportation.

There cannot be the most distant prospect of keeping the army supplied without constant, uninterrupted movement of trains, day and night. The delicate machinery of the road must not be deranged by any detention or interference; it must be directed by one mind, and one only. No one, not even myself, must derange the plans of the Superintendent, vary his instructions, or direct his subordinates. Cars must be loaded and unloaded with the utmost expedition possible, and kept in motion. Convenience must not be consulted; unload the cars anywhere, and move their contents afterward, or issue where they lie; do not delay or require cars to be shifted, or trains moved, simply to avoid inconvenience. Railroad employes must be civil; they must do anything in their power to accommodate officers, if it will not delay trains, but if it will cause delay, their orders are peremptory, they must decline. Do not quarrel with them, or refuse to unload cars because they are not in the most convenient positions; in doing this you not only prevent the forwarding of supplies, but derange movements dependent upon the prompt return of cars. If employes are uncivil or unaccommodating, report the facts to me.

It is supposed by many that the difficulty in regard to transportation might be remedied by increasing the number of cars. This might be so if the road was laid with a double track and the sidings were greatly extended, but in the present condition of affairs any addition to the number of cars beyond the absolute requirements of the service only increases the evil. I will endeavor to make this evident. In a short time, if the army advances, the number of cars required to supply it would make a continuous line extending six miles. Suppose cars sent to the advance are not unloaded and returned, and that others continue to be forwarded, the consequence is that an almost inextricable blockade occurs; empty cars cannot be brought back, or loaded cars sent forward; every wheel on the road is brought to a stand. Again, I say, that if the army is to be supplied, the condition which in its importance transcends all others, is that no delay, not even of a minute, should be allowed to occur in unloading cars if it can be avoided. Movement, unceasing movement in the trains, is our only salvation; without it the army must retreat or starve. Would that I could express its importance as I feel it.

The delays and annoyances in the operation of military railroads are innumerable. Officers have claimed precedence, or made demands for transportation that could not be complied with; when refused, they have seized and delayed trains, causing derangement which days were required to rectify. Trains have been stopped upon the track when in motion, under pretence of examining passes. Surgeons, from want of punctuality in loading sick and wounded, have also caused serious detentions. Soldiers have been permitted to burn the wood and waste the water at stations, and on this account trains have been brought to a stand upon the road, and blocked the track. These are examples. I will not extend the enumeration.

The Secretary of War and the commanding General of the army fully understand and appreciate the fact that the operations of a railroad must be directed by one mind, even if it should not be a superior one. They have declared that my control over the railroads is '*supreme*,' and that 'no military officer has any authority to interfere with it.' But I do not wish to exercise 'authority.' I prefer to appeal to the patriotism and good sense of those whose business brings them in contract with the Railway Managers, and believe that the appeal will not be in vain, when I ask their assistance and coöperation."

The Confiscation Act.

A KENTUCKY COURT PRONOUNCES IT UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Maysville (Ky.) *Eagle*, of Nov. 8, publishes the following:

"At the present session of the Mason Circuit Court, Hon. L. W. ANDREWS, Circuit Judge presiding, an action for the recovery of a note of $5,000, instituted by REBECCA DONIPHAN, JOHN DONIPHAN and JAMES DONIPHAN, against DARIUS NORRIS, was tried. The defendant, in his answer to the action, averred that the plaintiffs JAMES DONIPHAN and REBECCA DONIPHAN, at the commencement of the present rebellion, were citizens of Missouri, but, sympathizing with the rebel cause, had removed to the State of Arkansas, where the plaintiff, JAMES DONIPHAN, had entered the service as an officer in the rebel army, and had so continued. That the plaintiff, REBECCA DONIPHAN, had removed to one of the seceded States, and was there giving aid and comfort to those in rebellion against the lawful Government of the United States, and that each had, consequently, forfeited to the Government their property, money, choses in action, &c, under the provisions of the Confiscation Act, the President having issued his proclamation, as provided for by said act, warning all those in rebellion to return to their allegiance, more than sixty days before the commencement of the action, and that plaintiffs, notwithstanding the proclamation, continued their rebellious practices.

This defence brought directly before the Court the constitutionality of that section of the Confiscation act which declares that of all who shall for sixty days after the President's proclamation continue in rebellion, their property shall be forfeited to the Government, and authorizes the President to seize it and appropriate it to the use of the United States. The act further declares that it shall be a bar to all actions to plead and prove that the plaintiff is in rebellion against the Government.

The second section of the third article of the Constitution of the United States says: "The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted." If the object and intentions of the Confiscation act are to work a forfeiture of the estate of the rebel without previous indictment, trial and conviction for the crime of treason in a Court of competent jurisdiction, as argued, then, in the judgment of the Court, it was a clear infraction of that portion of the Constitution quoted above. In sustaining this view of the question, the Court aptly alluded to the practical working of the law if carried into execution. In effect, it clothes every judicial officer, from the Chief Justice of the United States down to the Police Judge of the pettiest village, with power indirectly to try every suitor plaintiff in his Court for treason—and that, too, not under the regulations governing criminal trials, but according to practice of the civil tribunals of the country. Then, too, the citizen, under this law, might be deprived of his property by judgment of civil Courts, and afterward, upon indictment and trial in the criminal Courts, be pronounced innocent.

Life Policies and the War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "Q," puts the following question:

An officer in the service of the United States having two policies of insurance on his life, one only of which contains the war risk, is killed in battle—is not the party for whose benefit the insurance was made entitled to the value of the policy *not* covering the war risk at the time of his death? Q.

We should think not. For the one which covers the war risk he pays an extra premium. For the other he does not. Of course he can only receive the value of that for which he has paid.

Viewed as a legal question merely, the editorial answer is doubtless correct. But it has another aspect. War permits are not granted by Life Insurance Companies from motives of gain. In the almost total absence of reliable statistics from which to estimate the proper rate to charge, war risks are, at the present rates, quite as likely to result in loss to the insurers as otherwise. The Companies have assumed these risks solely from a desire to assist their policy holders to enter the service of the Government, and thus help to put down the rebellion. Similar motives to those which influence a Company to grant war permits, would doubtless influence it in paying claims under them; for only a liberal and magnanimous course under all circumstances would ensure the object in view. I know at least one Company, and that not a small or obscure one, which would not hesitate a moment in paying the full surrender value of the second policy in the case stated; and I believe every respectable Life Insurance Company in the country would adopt a similar course.

A LIFE-INSURANCE OFFICER.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 23, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

THE DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address at FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year: two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS and notes of various denominations. For sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from the Army of the Potomac, this morning, is important and exciting. It indicates that the passage of the Rappahannock at Fredericksburgh is to be disputed by the rebels to the last—perhaps that a battle will be fought there which will have a commanding influence on the progress of the war. We yesterday published Gen. SUMNER's demand for the surrender of the city. To-day we have the reply of the Mayor, evidently written at the dictation of the rebel military authorities. It gives assurances, as from the rebel commander, that certain matters complained of shall cease; refuses to deliver the city into the hands of Gen. BURNSIDE, and closes with a complaint as to the shortness of the time given in which to remove non-combatants. Friday night, however, was busily occupied in the work of removing them, and daylight revealed the fact that it had also been busily occupied in another kind of work. A line of earthworks had been constructed to the right and rear of the town, and rebel cannon were already in position. Our artillery was immediately placed in the most favorable positions, and the encampments in range of the enemy's guns were moved further back. There were good reasons for not opening upon the city yesterday, unless the enemy should force it, and up to noon he had not done so, although the rebels had fired a few shots, as though to provoke it.

There is another scare in Washington about Stonewall JACKSON, who is reported in a local paper to be in Leesburgh and rapidly descending the Valley of the Potomac for an attack upon the Capital. The report is declared by our correspondent to be absurd.

It was rumored at Harper's Ferry on Friday, that Stonewall JACKSON was still near Winchester, in command of 40,000 men, but the general impression was that he was retiring toward Gordonsville. Gen. GEARY, who is now in command at Harper's Ferry, sends reconnoitering parties daily to observe the movements of the enemy. The Potomac on Friday had only risen two inches, but with the recent heavy rains in the mountains, there is no doubt that it will soon be swollen to an extent to prevent crossing at any of the fords; and there is little likelihood that JACKSON will attempt another invasion of Maryland, with the certainty of having his retreat cut off by an impassable river.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Fairfax Court-house, Nov. 21, says: "Just before daybreak yesterday morning the rebel cavalry made a sudden dash upon our pickets stationed at Bull Run Bridge and captured three of their number. The remaining pickets retreated to Centreville and gave the information. The Seventeenth Connecticut Regiment was doing picket duty at the time. Both Warrenton and Leesburg are occupied by rebel cavalry."

A member of Gen. GRANT's Staff, who has arrived in Cairo, is authority for a denial of the statement that BRAGG had arrived at Holly Springs with a reinforcement of 13,000 men for the rebel army. According to the Mobile *News*, Holly Springs was evacuated with the consent of all the rebel Generals, it being considered an untenable point. The *News* states that the rebels are preparing to go into Winter quarters at Abbeyville, which is nineteen miles below Holly Springs, on the Mississippi Central Railroad—they considering it highly improbable that Gen. GRANT will attack them there. That, however, remains to be seen.

We have advices from Port Royal to the 16th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Massachusetts*. Cool weather has wrought a decided change for the better in the health of Port Royal, and the fever was fast disappearing. There had been no new military movements.

DANIAL and JAMES BAKER, two of the most notorious guerrillas and bridge-burners in Missouri, were recently captured in Lyon Co., and are now confined in Kingston, Cauldwell Co.

The Louisville *Journal* represents that there is a bad state of affairs in Marion County, Ky. Small squads of cavalry, calling themselves loyal, have been for some weeks committing indiscriminate robberies there. They will go to a house in the middle of the night, demand from the inmates whatever arms are in their possession, and then take all the money, silver spoons, silk dresses, and other valuables they can find, holding cocked firearms all the while in their hands, and threatening instant death for any refusal or hesitation to comply with their requisitions. They have robbed in this way every house supposed to be worth robbing throughout an area of many miles, bringing scandal upon the Union cause and nearly breaking up society.

The St. Paul *Press* states that Major-Gen. POPE is about to transfer his headquarters to Madison, Wisconsin, and that Brig.-Gen. SIBLEY is thereupon to make his headquarters at St. Paul. It is also rumored that the Department of the Northwest is to be extended, to include Illinois and Missouri, in which case headquarters will probably be established at Chicago. It is also said that Minnesota is to be created a Military District, under command of Gen. SIBLEY.

"Occasional," writing from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press*, expresses the opinion that "before the meeting of the next Congress a full Republican delegation may be chosen from Florida, representing the free people of that State, and sustaining the principles and the policy of the present Administration."

Strong efforts have been made by influential Union citizens to have Maj.-Gen. WOOL retained in his command at Baltimore, and the President has acceded to their wishes.

GENERAL NEWS.

The inquest in the case of Miss CLEMENTINA ANDERSON was concluded at a late hour last evening. The jury found a verdict to the effect that deceased came to her death by inflammation produced by abortion, at the hands of Dr. BROWNE, and that SIMMS was an accessory before and after the fact. BROWNE was thereupon committed to prison, to await the action of the Grand Jury. SIMMS has not yet been arrested.

Coroner DEMPSEY and a jury are yet investigating the murder of ALABAMUS HARRISON, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, assisted by Justice GROSHON and Dr. WM. G. EADIE, who take a devoted interest in unraveling the mystery of the tragedy. Lengthy sittings are held, and numerous witnesses examined, and, as the inquest progresses, the prospect of fixing upon who committed the murder grows better. The inquest began on last Wednesday morning. On Friday, the evidence warranted the arrest and imprisonment of JAMES MOORE, an Irishman, who was the first witness, on suspicion; and yesterday morning, SAMUEL SNEEDEN, one of the jurors, was committed to prison on still stronger suspicion. SNEEDEN is a young man, a widower, and a ship-carpenter by trade, who has hitherto borne a passable character. MOORE's antecedents are rather unfavorable. These worthies, it is now suspected, are accomplices in the murder; and a married woman, named MARY DUFF, is thought to be an accomplice after if not before the fact. Paltry robbery alone appears to have been the incentive to the terrible crime.

The United States Court in Westmoreland Co., Penn., has made a decision which is of interest to a numerous class. JAMES ANDERSON, who became forty-five years old subsequent to the enrollment, was drafted, and before he was sworn into the service claimed exemption on the ground of age. His plea was held to be valid.

A libel was filed on Saturday in Philadelphia, in the matter of the prize steamer *Caroline*. There is no doubt of the early condemnation and sale of the steamer.

The appraisement of the cargo of the prize steamer *Bermuda* having been completed, Judge CADWALADER stated, on Friday, that he would be ready to deliver an opinion in the matter of the steamer and cargo in a few days. It is stated that in opening the cases to make an appraisement, packages were found consigned to ladies in Charleston, S. C., leaving no doubt as to the destination of the vessel. In the expectation that the *Bermuda* would be condemned, the Navy Department some time since placed in the hands of the Navy Agent the sum of $120,000, the appraised value of the steamer, to be paid for her as soon as the decision of the Court is made.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* gives the following as a partial explanation of the recent sudden rise in the price of petroleum: "The cause is scarcity, but a scarcity arising from supension of the business of refining. In June the most of the refiners stopped work, under the fear that the Government tax would ruin the business. After three months of suspenson, work was resumed by some of the refiners, but bad roads to the oil wells have made the getting out of crude oil a slow process. Meanwhile the stock in market has been greatly reduced by consumption and foreign shipments. Many of the most extensive refiners have orders on hand for all they can make in a month, and the prospect is that high prices will rule for a few weeks to come. The foreign demand is very large, as in Europe the oil is used directly for manufacturing gas. Some of the richest and most expensive colors used for dyeing are obtained from the petroleum."

A full regiment of sharpshooters is to be raised in Michigan.

The funeral of Admiral LAVALETTE took place in Philadelphia yesterday morning, from the Church of the Intercession, Spring Garden-street, below Broad. It was attended by officers of the Army and Marine Corps. In the naval order announcing the death of Rear-Admiral LAVALETTE, Commodore STRIBLING says: "The Navy has lost one of its most distinguished members; one who had served long and faithfully, and who was particularly distinguished in the battle of the 11th of September, 1814, between the fleets of the United States and Great Britain, on Lake Champlain."

There is said to be a great scarcity of steamboat hands on the Missouri River. The steamboats are now paying fifty dollars per month for such deck hands as they can get, and they are scarce at that.

The "petticoat government" has come in conflict with the National authorities in Detroit, Michigan. Recently it has become the custom of the ladies to go from that city to Windsor, Canada, do up their shopping, take a room and conceal their purchases under their clothing, and return with their smuggled goods undetected. The offence at last became so notorious that the revenue officers in that city were driven to the delicate necessity of having this species of smuggling looked into, and arrangements are being made so that probably Canadian dry goods going into Detroit will report through the Custom-house hereafter, *nolens volens*.

We have already mentioned the fact, the destruction by fire of a baggage car on the Great Western Railway, Canada, involving the loss of property valued at $100,000. The American Express Company lost $20,000 of this amount in money and valuables intrusted to their care for transportation. The Detroit *Free Press* says that the promptness and generosity of the officers of the road, in compensating the passengers for their losses, is deserving the highest commendation. Mr. JAMES PEACOCK, District Superintendent, as soon as the news of the disaster reached him, with characteristic promptness, telegraphed to the conductor to inform the passengers that their losses should be fully made up to them as soon as they should arrive at Windsor. Accordingly, when the train arrived, each passenger made out a statement of his or her loss, and received full value in money for all articles burned, with the exception of money and articles of jewelry, which the road will not undertake to carry, and for which they are not, of course, responsible. An English gentleman, just from the old country, had among his baggage $9,000 in gold, and it was afterward found among the ruins, partially melted by the intense heat to which it had been subjected. He will probably suffer but little loss by the operation. The Company has paid out about $7,000 in making good the losses sustained by the passengers.

Official returns from all but three counties in Illinois give Mr. STARNE, the Democratic candidate for Treasurer, an aggregate of 136,123 votes, and Mr. BUTLER, the Republican candidate, 117,572—a majority for the former of 18,551.

A large quantity of bed clothing and other hospital stores, which disappeared mysteriously in Newark, N. J., a few days since, has been discovered by the police. Five members of New-Jersey regiments have been arrested on suspicion of implication in the theft.

FRANGOT MUELLER, a native of Saxony, has been arrested in Cincinnati, under the extradition treaty with Prussia, charged with having been concerned in forgery, and uttering promissory notes.

On Nov. 15 several boxes of muskets were seized by the United States Marshal, at the Hudson River freight-house, in the lower part of Troy. The *Whig* says: "It was conjectured at the time that the arms, although addressed and billed to 'Quebec, Canada East,' were designed for the Confederacy, but nothing positive in regard to this subject was known. We now learn that a similar seizure was made at Burlington, Vt., last week. The number of muskets taken, however, was much larger than the seizure made here—being over eight thousand. They were of Belgian manufacture, rifled, with sword bayonets and percussion locks, but rudely constructed. The first lot was taken on board the boats, the second on the cars. The arms were in the 'original packages,' and bore the name of the vessel they were imported in, and the date of importation; some of these dates were as far back as December, 1861. This merchandise was shipped at New-York, and was addressed and billed to 'Quebec, Canada East,' the same as the packages seized in this city.'"

Strong brown paper is now manufactured at the Salisbury Paper Mills, in Orange County, from "cat tails," the product of the wild flag growing in low grounds all over the North. The proprietor, Mr. OAKLEY, is experimenting with a view of making white paper, also, from the same material.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, SHADRACK REID, convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, in killing JOHN DONNELLY, was sentenced to the State Prison for four years. ISABELLA HUGHES was sent to the State Prison two years for grand larceny; JAMES QUINLAN, two years, and [illegible] two years and six months for the same offence.

Mrs. EDWIN JAMES has filed her complaint for a divorce from her husband, charging adultery. It is understood that Mr. JAMES denies the charges altogether.

A fair inquiry prevailed for Breadstuffs on Saturday; Flour was very firm; Wheat and Corn were somewhat dearer. Beef and Lard were more active. Pork was less sought after. Cotton was dull and unsettled. Moderate transactions were reported in Groceries, chiefly in Sugars and Teas, at uniform rates. Petroleum was firmer and in more request. Freights were less active, with 675 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The Supreme Issue.

The men who are fondest of the phrase—the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is,—who have been the quickest to bandy it as a catchword—are the very men who are least inclined to stand by its just significance. They are the people who turn the readiest ear to all suggestions for satisfying the rebels by a Convention to *amend* this Constitution—the people who are most averse to the spirit and policies which governed the Union in its happiest days. There is not one of them who, if closely questioned on these points, will not betray his leanings. Ask them if they are willing to compromise with the South by giving Slavery new Constitutional guaranties, and you will get no answer in the negative. Put it to them whether they wish to see the Union permanently restored, as it existed for the last year before the war, and very few of them will have the boldness to tell you, yes. You will very quickly discover that the phrase, as they use it, conveys no definite meaning, and is only just so much political cant.

It is utterly impossible for such men to rise to the height of this great struggle. They have no just sense of the vital stake involved in it. They treat it—all phrases on their lips to the contrary notwithstanding—simply as a political struggle in a new form, carrying a new settlement of power upon their party and its old ally, Slavery. Thus they cling so fondly to the idea that the South can be propitiated, and that our main business ought to be to discover how this can be soonest compassed. They have a notion that this propitiation can be effected somehow by constitutional methods, when the two sections shall get a little more tired of fighting; and back of this, there is another notion, a little vaguer still, that, if worst comes to worst, and the rebels wont be propitiated, there will be an ulterior resort yet, and a very simple one—namely, to *let them go*.

Patriots who mean to do their whole duty, in this crisis of the nation's fate, know but one purpose; and this they hold superior to all limitations and every alternative. We mean, *the salvation of this nationality*. The rebels have staked their all on their desperate endeavor to divide that nationality, which must destroy its life. We, on the other hand, must, if necessary, stake our all to prevent that division, and thus save its life. This alone is the highest loyalty. The paramount idea is, that this is a war for self-preservation—against the tearing asunder of the body politic. Our faith is unfaltering that our Government can carry through this war successfully, and speedily restore the Constitution to its normal operation.

We seek no advantages of section over section; desire no constituent system that shall not operate with absolute equality upon every square inch in the land; we would go as far as the farthest to the support of every just Southern right; but yet there is no form of repression upon the South, no kind of visitation upon Southern life or property, we would not consent to, sooner than that it should carry out its present deadly purpose.

This Republic, once dismembered, perishes forever. All legitimate and stable power is at an end, and never-ending confusion begins. Everything will be at the mercy of the shifting interests and swaying passions of the day, and our future history be but a constant succession of dissolving views, a counterpart of that which has already, for more than a generation, amazed the world in the South American republics. On the penalty of the most ignominious and wretched of all national fates, we must hold fast to our national unity. That lost, all is lost. That secure, all is secure. Retaining our national life, time will bring all things right. If this war shall force us to put a yet heavier hand upon the South, it must be done without scruple. The evils would, at worst, be but temporary. The infatuation which now possesses the Southern people is of passion, rather than of reason; and passion is in its very nature transient. No people ever yet held out for any length of time under suffering, against what was intrinsically just and fair; and certainly the National Government neither has, nor will have, any desire, or occasion, or power, to ask the South to submit to aught else. Let it be understood, *first of all*, that this nation means to live, and that there is nothing under heaven it will not do or sacrifice sooner than to perish. That fact once securely fixed in both Northern and Southern minds, there will be an end of many a mischievous illusion on both sides.

SUNDAY IN THE CAMP AND FORECASTLE.—The President has shown wisdom and sound policy in his recent general order respecting the Sabbath in the Army and Navy. Besides its bearings on the health, morals and discipline of our soldiers and sailors, nothing could have been more comforting and assuring to the millions of households connected by the nearest ties to our brave defenders, and to the friends of morals and religion throughout the country, than this manly, Christian proclamation, as to the rights and duties of Americans in arms. The *National Intelligencer*, of the 19th, reflects the opinion of the Press and the country when it says: "We doubt not that this general order will be hailed with pleasure by every Christian and patriot in the land, and will form an interesting item in the history of this remarkable epoch."

The President has discriminated carefully as to the limits of his prerogative—simply enjoining the "*orderly*" observance of the Sabbath," and suggesting the motives for "reducing Sunday labor in the army and navy to the measure of strict necessity." Its sacred observance is left to conscientious promptings solely, as it should be; but weighty words of WASHINGTON are quoted as a protest against "vice and immorality," and as motives "to live and act as becomes Christian soldiers, defending the dearest rights and liberties of their country." We see not that the order is open to cavil on the score of taste or propriety by any but the wantonly profane and wicked, who pervert liberty into license, and who cast off all moral obligations. It is the obvious duty of the Commander-in-Chief to interpose an authoritative shield against the havoc such men would make of law and discipline in the forces he controls.

We congratulate the President, the army and navy, and the country, then, on the timely utterance which contemplates the physical comfort and moral benefit of camp and fleet, and which aims to preserve the nation from the fruits of a demoralized military force, to be dispersed, ere long, over all our broad country. The assemblies in all our temples of worship, on the approaching Thanksgiving, will most naturally revert to this among the latest, and not the least, of the occasions for devout praise to the Supreme Ruler.

Pauperism in England.

Every mail we now receive from England is full of painful details in regard to the sufferings in the cotton manufacturing districts. It is the prominent topic in the English newspapers, and the first thought in the minds of English statesmen and humanitarians. The London Press dispatch special reporters to Lancashire to visit the factory towns, to take note of the idle mills, to describe the sad and hungry multitudes, to paint fully the present distress and expose the magnitude of the coming peril. For the time, this gigantic social disorder has overshadowed the American war, and the English public are more concerned now to save their own paupers from starvation than they were lately to preserve JEFFERSON DAVIS and his Confederate rebels from subjugation. They are learning a lesson of humiliation and propriety—how to cure their own ills and quit intermeddling with others.

We can return the kind interest that English writers were recently taking in American affairs, and the publicity they gave to our social and political shortcomings, by a brief review of the disorder and affliction England is now called on to endure. Happily for America, *pauperism* is not here an *institution*, as it is in England. Our National Government knows no such element of society—has never by legislation had to recognize the duty of saving human beings from starvation, except in the case of a certain portion of the subjects of the Kingdom of Great Britain, who were starving in Ireland a few years ago. It will be a matter of surprise as well as of interest, therefore, to many of our American readers, to learn the extent of pauperism in Great Britain, and the drain required on National resources to support it.

The Paupers of England are a distinct and nationally recognized class. They are registered as carefully as Ward voters are with us, fed as regularly as inmates of our City almshouses, and their increase and decrease as closely watched and chronicled as the rise and fall of their National Debt. Returns on these subjects are published monthly, as regularly as are published Bank statements or Treasury footings. The following table will show the number of outdoor and indoor paupers in the whole country, at the end of last August, who were receiving relief, and the increase as compared with the corresponding period in 1861:

Divisions.	Paupers.	
1—Metropolis	86,480—	1,673 increase.
2—Southeastern	85,143—	71 increase.
3—South Midland	69,586—	496 increase.
4—Eastern	69,764—	328 decrease.
5—Southwestern	98,544—	1,845 increase.
6—West Midland	94,811—	1,458 increase.
7—North Midland	54,316—	2,732 increase.
8—Northwestern	175,687—	99,512 increase.
9—York	61,213—	1,817 increase.
10—Northern	43,488—	2,973 increase.
11—Welsh	78,587—	2,792 increase.
Total	917,619—	115,242 increase.

The immense increase of 99,512 in the number of paupers in the Northwestern district explains the seat of the cotton famine. Since the last week in August, the increase in the Northwestern district, the counties of Cheshire and Lancashire, has been more fearfully rapid. The total number weekly, as far as reported in last month, was as follows:

First week in October	170,290
Second week in October	186,390
Third week in October	199,240

The ratio of increase would put the number above 200,000 for the fourth week in October, and as the total population of the counties is about 2,000,000, it appears that 1 in every 10 is a pauper, and must starve if not relieved by public charity. This is the state of things at the beginning of Winter. What it will be when the dreary and cold season sets in, one dare not imagine.

The fact is revealed by the above tables that the pauperism in the cotton manufacturing districts, about which so much concern is felt and expressed, is in reality only about *one-fifth* of the pauperism that England has to feed. At least one million of the subjects of England are a charge upon the public—incapable of self-support. Of the cotton spinners of Lancashire and Cheshire, it is said that the deficiency of wages earned this year, as compared with last, is £7,000,000, or, in our denomination, $35,000,000. If the decrease of earnings to this amount accounts only for an increase of 100,000 paupers in the manufacturing districts, it will be comprehended at once what a frightful subtraction from the available labor of England it is, to have 1,000,000 paupers in her population. It would indicate a loss, if the above ratio were carried out,—which, however, would not be done,—of $350,000,000 a year by pauperism, which ought to be covered by legitimate earnings.

All England is now moved to provide relief for the suffering poor of Lancashire. It does not appear that the remaining 800,000 paupers in the rest of the country excite so much interest as the 200,000 in the cotton-manufacturing districts. This may be explained in one of two ways. Either the poverty in the cotton-mill districts surprises by its suddenness and severity, and thus monopolizes the public interest by its very novelty; or the people of England have a hope of reclaiming the Lancashire operatives to usefulness, and for that reason show a fondness for them,—whereas, for the 800,000 mendicants in the rest of the country they have no such hope, deeming them obdurate and irreclaimable in their habits of unthrift, and therefore quite undeserving of their sympathy.

It is worthy of note that while England is exposing the scores of her pauper population to all the world by the minute details published of the sufferings in the Lancashire district, she is at the same time insulting all the world by her triple armament for war and hypocritical homilies on the economy and blessedness of peace.

The official reports of expenditure by the British Government on their army and navy for the past four years are as follows:

Army.		Navy.	
1858–59	£12,512,290	1858–59	£9,225,487
1859–60	14,057,186	1859–60	11,823,859
1860–61	14,970,000	1860–61	13,331,668
1861–62	15,570,868	1861–62	12,598,042
Total	£57,100,344	Total	£46,969,056

The total expenditures annually for all purposes of Government have been:

1858–59	£64,799,420	1860–61	£72,964,536
1859–60	69,619,266	1861–62	72,223,627

It appears from these statements that if England were willing to reduce her military expenses at the present time to the aggregate of 1858–59, the saving would be £7,000,000, or exactly the amount now losing by the cotton spinners. Will England, in time of peace, spare her military extravagance to save her own poor? Very far from it. Yet she lectures us on the beauties of peace and humanity.

America may have a civil war, raging like a fever and consuming much of her vital forces. But, like a fever, it will pass off, leaving the body politic weakened, in a sense, but whole and sound in its functions, and possessed of its normal recuperative power. England has, however, in her pauperism a gangrene, a cancer, a running sore—exhausting and immedicable—having all the wastefulness of war with none of its energizing effects, as expressed in admitted power and National glory.

France and Mexico.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of the 20th inst., assumes that France "will be able to go just as far as she may elect to go in her present purpose toward Mexico," and upon this assumption remarks: "We presume that we have no good ground for interfering in any mode or degree. Every nation has an inherent, indisputable right to compel, if it can, other Powers to fulfill contracts into which they have entered with it. We presume, also, that Mexico, as a sovereignty, can enter into any arrangement with France that she may deem to be to her interest, by a cession of territory as well as by mortgaging her revenues."

The foregoing language is an averment that Mexico has given France just cause for war, and rendered her territory and revenues liable to French reclamation. With few exceptions, this is the language of the Press, and it expresses the public opinion of this country. It has been generally conceded, in the United States and Europe, that a well equipped and efficient French army would march into Mexico, with little opposition, and enter the capital of the country as conquerors, with power to establish their authority over a craven-hearted, poverty-stricken people, who did not consider their Government and Nationality worth fighting for. In this case, the world would probably say, all right, and take no trouble about inquiring into the justice or injustice of the process. But public opinion in this country and Europe is now startled by the news that the Mexicans are forgetting their civil disagreements, and rising *en masse*, determined to make a most gallant fight, and sacrifice everything in opposing any force the Emperor NAPOLEON may send against them. This will at once cause the world to inquire into the merits of the case. France will be placed on the public stand, and questioned as to her rights and purposes in Mexico. What compacts has Mexico broken with France? How has Mexico compromised her territory and revenues, and provoked French invasion and conquest? How is it that Mexico is so entirely wrong, and France so entirely right, that we, a neighbor and a Republic, must stand idly by and see a despotic Power from across the water establish its Government over a sister Republic and on our own borders.

Will the *Commercial Advertiser* condescend to give us light on these points, about which it assumes to speak with knowledge.

BLASTED HOPES.—We are pained to see that the London *Times* has been again exposing itself to disappointment. The amount of hope deferred, of confident expectation never realized, and of prophecy never to be verified, which that journal has been afflicted with since the rebellion broke out, are beyond estimation, and yet, like the Bourbons, it learns nothing by experience. The Union men still refuse to give up the existence of the nation; the "mob" quietly acquiesce in the determinations of the constituted authorities; the "financial bubble" obstinately refuses to burst; and the danger which the *Times* obviously fears more than any other result of the war, viz.: the suppression of the rebellion, is still gathering on its horizon. These Yankees obstinately decline to guage their conduct by what the English organ lays down to be established laws, and it has been so often astounded by a result which was in its opinion simply impossible, that it would be only reasonable to think it would give up expecting anything. But the ruin of the Union lies too near its heart to allow it to do so. And we find that it has fallen again into the same old ditch.

In a recent article it rejoices that it has "cause to hope that reason and humanity are dawning again in America after a long obscurity." We cannot accept this praise. In our opinion, "reason," by which the *Times* means judging of our affairs according to the interests of England, instead of our own—and "humanity," by which it means giving over our country to a never-ending warfare, instead of fighting the matter through now, are as far from dawning among us as ever.

The ground of this hope on the part of the *Times* "is not only that Gen. MCCLELLAN's army is unable to take the field, and that the men of whom it is composed are quarreling, plundering and deserting in presence of a victorious enemy, but it is that men dare to speak out and tell us that all this is going on, and that there is little hope of its amendment." And the conclusion to which it comes on the whole matter is, that "evidently the reaction from the frenzy of the past eighteen months has begun, and we may cherish some hope that the worst is past."

We cannot but feel some little sympathy with the *Times* when it learns that, by the day its exultation reached our shores, that army which it declared to be "unable to take the field," and to be occupied in "quarreling, plundering, and deserting," is again on its way toward Richmond, under a new leader, and with higher hopes and sterner determination than ever. We trust that a few short weeks may suffice to show our funny critic that what it deems "the worst" is not past, but is rushing forward steadily and inexorably, to become an established fact. In the meantime we recommend to the *Times* to moralize upon the singular uncertainty of all things in this world, and particularly in America.

BUTLER'S RULE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—We would respectfully inform the Edinburgh *Scotsman* that the greater part of the people of New-Orleans are as yet unhung; Gen. BUTLER, for some reason or other, it may be for the lack of rope, has in fact only hung *three* men during the three-quarters of a year in which he has ruled that great city, and two of these were his own soldiers, who had been guilty of plundering. It is a mistake in our Caldonian cotemporary to suppose that the solitary rebel who has graced or disgraced the gallows in New-Orleans has materially diminished the population of a city of not less than 140,000 inhabitants.

We would also inform the *Scotsman* that, of the citizens of New-Orleans whom Gen. BUTLER has not yet executed, comparatively a small proportion have been banished, or sent to the hulks, or put in the stocks, or subjected to any of the infernal tortures which the British Press picture as the penalty of Secessionism in the Crescent City. In fact, the editor of the *Scotsman* could count on his fingers and toes the entire number of rebels that Gen. BUTLER has banished or imprisoned—if he has as many toes and fingers as a gorilla; and all the talk about other and extraordinary punishments is bosh.

Another mistake of the same journal is in regard to the women of New-Orleans. Gen. BUTLER, we assure it, neither slaughters nor devours them. He has sent to Ship Island some five or six out of the fifty or sixty thousand in the city, and these were bad and silly women, who received a just, but very lenient and salutary punishment for their crimes. All the talk about beautiful and high-born dames, lovely damsels, tender mothers, and venerable grandmothers, being subjected to indignity, insult, incarceration, torture, and even worse things than these, is gammon. The morals and manners of no class of women in the world were ever so rapidly improved as have been those of the secession women of New-Orleans, under the stern but admirable *régime* of Gen. BUTLER.

Beside this negative information, we would further inform our cotemporary, that some sixty thousand of the people of New-Orleans have taken the oath of allegiance under Gen. BUTLER's administration, and so greatly is he beginning to be respected and liked by the citizens of the city, for whom he has done so much, that when a rumor lately got currency that he was about to be removed, New-Orleans was thrown into a panic.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Nov. 21.

The markets are generally quiet.

There was an auction sale to-day, of 500 cases of olive oil at $4@$8.

There have been considerable speculative sales of foreign brandies on private terms.

Sales of coal oil at 65c. @70c. ℔ gallon.

The steamer *Constitution* took for New-York, via Panama, to-day, 550 bundles of whalebone; 113 bales of wool.

Thirty thousand dollars was also forwarded in her to the National Sanitary Fund, making the total amount sent from this coast for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers five hundred thousand dollars.

Sailed, ship *William Wirt* for Callao.

The New-Jersey United States Senatorship.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Nov. 22.

Gov. OLDEN to-day appointed RICHARD S. FIELD, of Princeton, United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. JOHN R. THOMPSON. The term expires on the 4th of March next.

Renomination of Mayor Wightman.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 22.

Mayor WIGHTMAN has been renominated by the People's Union Party for reëlection.

Murder in Dorchester, Mass.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 22.

ABEL HOCKING, cabinet-maker, was murdered last night, while at his work in his shop in Dorchester, Lower Mills, by blows from a hatchet.

The Selectmen have offered a reward for the apprehension of the assassin.

The deceased was a good citizen, and leaves a wife behind him. He has two brothers in the army.

The Boston and Maine Railroad Disaster.

SEVEN DEATHS IN ALL.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 22.

RICHARD HIATT, WM. FITZER and JOHN RAFFERTY were undoubtedly killed or drowned by the railroad drawbridge disaster at Charlestown yesterday morning. Their bodies were probably swept away by the current. These, added to those already reported, make seven deaths in all from the catastrophe.

The Nova Scotian Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Nov. 22.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* sailed from Quebec at 11 o'clock this morning, taking out ten cabin and thirty-three steerage passengers for Liverpool.

LOCAL POLITICS.

OUR APPROACHING CHARTER ELECTION.

Comptroller, Corporation Counsel, Aldermen and Councilmen.

The Charter election approaches. The excitement which for years has attended the nominations, has this year been vastly increased. The Tax-Payers, the Peoples Union, the Independents, and the Jeffersonians, stand upon the outer circle of the political whirlpool—not shivering upon the brink, but, on the contrary, with every disposition to plunge in reckless of the consequences.

The Republicans have, with commendable quiet and regularity, made their nominations. The two wings of the Democracy have, to all external appearance, harmonized for the sake of the spoils. But as there is a skeleton in every well-regulated household, and a black sheep in all well-appointed flocks, so the Democratic Party is disturbed under its placid surface by bickerings, selfishness and insubordination.

Of paramount importance at this time is the question of the Comptrollership. The voters of the City of New-York have the decision to render, at the ensuing charter election, whether they will continue in office the present able and efficient Comptroller, who has for four years past administered the finances in an acceptable manner, to the best interest of the city, and at a saving to the taxpayers, or will replace him by a man who must inevitably be inexpert at the duties of the position, however unobjectionable his antecedents or pure his principles. This is no matter to be passed over with neglect and indifference. Taxpayers have good cause to be sensitive, and perhaps exacting. They are hardly to be coerced, as politicians often coerce men, to vote a strict party ticket when their own interest forbids.

The official career of ROBERT T. HAWS for the last four years has been such as to meet the favor of every taxpayer and person having business with the Finance department of this city. From an imperfect arrangement he has brought every bureau into order and made it work harmoniously. Business is transacted there with a promptness and accuracy that one conversant with the Department in past times would hardly imagine.

In relation to taxation the good effects of his management is directly tangible. The State tax has been doubled since Mr. HAWS came into office. Our police, school and other expenses have also largely increased. But our available resources have been so faithfully applied, and to such advantage, that our aggregate tax has been measurably diminished. Nor has our excellent Comptroller been content with partial improvements of this character. He has been zealously demonstrating, from time to time, to the members of our City and County Government, how our burdens may be largely reduced, without interfering with any department or public work in the City.

In bringing out a rival candidate, the endeavor does not seem to have been made to select a better man, but to find one that could defeat Mr. HAWS. It is conceded that a more fit man for Comptroller cannot be found. The taxpayers will bear this in mind when they come to vote. They regard practical results; and at a time when Federal taxation is to be superadded to their other burdens, will hardly consent to change unnecessarily a financial officer, with whom they are satisfied, for another man.

The possible pickings of the office are not exaggerated by common rumor, and it will be of most material consequence to the taxpayers of our city if, by neglect of duty, they allow the possibilities to become sad realities.

After a series of sham treaties, and a hollow mockery of peace offerings, the Democrats, so called, have agreed upon a person for the opposition candidate. The happy man is Mr. Justice M. T. BRENNAN. Many deep ones imagined that BARNARD would be the nominee, but the "vermin of the Press" did not agree in that opinion. Mr. BOOLE, from the outset, held the strongest position among the aspirants, and it was only to reconcile certain apparently hostile elements that he withdrew after receiving the regular nomination.

Mr. BRENNAN, doubtless to his own great surprise, slipped in, and the announcement was made that the "machine" would run him in. His popular strength is great. The Fire Department regards him with pleasure, and the noble army of the rank and file will give him their support.

In the meantime, sore-spirited and heart-grieved, Mr. Senator CONNOLLY has issued flaming posters, announced himself as an Independent candidate, and "goes in," though we imagine, "not to win."

The People's Union, anxious to become a recognized institution, held its little primaries, sat in solemn Convention, and indorsed Mr. HAWS. This reduces the question of Comptrollership to a simple issue. The candidates are:

Republican—Robert T. Haws.
Tammany and Mozart—Matthew T. Brennan.
People's Union—Robert T. Haws.
Irregular (very) Democrat—Richard B. Connolly.

Next in importance is the

CORPORATION COUNSELSHIP.

The Republicans have not yet nominated a candidate. At an adjourned meeting of the Republican Convention, held on Thursday evening, a Committee of nine was appointed to confer with other organizations in respect to the Counselship, which Committee is to report the result of their conferences on Tuesday evening next, to which time the Convention has adjourned. Hon. CHARLES S. SPENCER, the well known criminal lawyer, and Judge SLOSSON are the prominent aspirants to the candidacy. The fact that Judge SLOSSON has already been put forward by the People's Union may induce the Republicans to indorse him, but nothing is determined upon at the hour of writing. It has been suggested that Mr. DEVELIN, who is nominated by the Tammany-Mozart Convention, should be placed upon the Republican ticket. This, if done, would insure the election of an honest and able man, while it would relieve the Republicans of any great devotion to mere party. The probabilities are in favor of Judge SLOSSON.

In the Democratic camp we again find discord. To Mozart was given the Counsel's nomination. Mr. JOHN E. DEVELIN and Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN were urged by their respective friends. The former received the nomination, but the latter will run as a "scrub" candidate.

The nominations for this office are:

Republican—Not yet made.
Tammany and Mozart—John E. Develin.
Peoples' Union—John Slosson.
Disappointed Democrat—Richard O'Gorman.

Aldermen

Are to be elected in the First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Districts. The nominations thus far made are as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Republican—Henry Smith. *Tammany*—John Fox. *Mozart*—James Fitzgerald. *Independent*—Pat Kerrin.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Republican—Charles V. Lewis. *Tammany*—John T. Henry. *Mozart*—Chris. B. Woodruff. *Jeffersonian*—G. Cohen. *Independent*—David D. Eagan. *People's*—C. V. Lewis. *Stumper*—Michael Norton.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Republican—Alex. H. Keech. *Tammany*—John McCool. *Mozart*—John McCool. *People's*—Alex. H. Keech.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Republican—Wm. H. Gedney. *Tammany*—Chas. J. Chipp. *Mozart*—Daniel Youngs.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Republican, Taxpayers', People's, Citizens—Isaac Dayton. *Tammany*—None.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Republican—None. *Tammany*—John Hardy. *Probably*—Alex. Frear. *Mozart*—Wm. Jt Peck. *Jeffersonian*—Alex. Frear.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Republican—Ira A. Allen. *Tammany*—P. Masterson. *Mozart*—None. *Independent*—N. Seagrist.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Republican—D. D. T. Marshall. *Tammany*—A. Fromeut. *Mozart*—Peter H. Jackson.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Republican—William Dunning. *Tammany*—J. M. Long.

Mozart—Jacob [illegible]. *Independent*—John McQuade.

Councilmen

Are to be elected in the [illegible] and 7th Councilmanic Districts.

The several Conventions have been held with the following results:

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Republican.

Nathan H. Hall,
Simon Hazleton,
Vernie T. Carroll,
Oscar A. Mathewson,
Wm. A. Smalley,
Andrew F. Odell,
Jonathan T. Trotter,
Hamblin Babcock,
Wm. G. Geary,
Cornelius A. Runkle,
Charles C. Pickney,
Michael Snyder,
Alexander Egleson,
J. Wilson Greene,
Harvey Cleveland,
George Ross,
Mr. Ackison,
Mr. Chamberlain.

Tammany.

John Healey,
Charles Rielly,
Morgan Jones,
P. H. Keenan,
James Sandford,
James Hayes.

Mozart.

Michael Madigan,
J. McNamara,
M. Brophy,
John Bush,
Daniel Brophy,
Michael Boody.

People's Union.

John Hogan,
Theodore Brophy,
Pat. Keenan,
Charles Riley,
James Haze,
John Halsy.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Republican.

Nathan H. Hall,
V. L. Cornell,
O. A. Nauthieuses,
Simeon Hazleton,
W. A. Smalle,
A. S. Odell.

Tammany.

Adjourned to Monday.

Mozart.

Adjourned to Monday.

People's.

Nathl. Hall,
S. Hazelton,
Vine Cornell.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Republican.

Alex. M. Egelson,
W. Alkinson,
Amos. S. Chamberlain,
Harvey T. Cleveland,
J. W. Green,
Geo. Ross.

Tammany.

John Houghtaling,
John G. Haviland,
John P. Gaw,
James Murray,
Geo. McGrath,
Richard O'Brien.

Mozart.

John Houghtaling,
John G. Haviland,
John P. Gaw,
James Murray,
Geo. McGrath,
Richard O'Brien.

People's.

Wm. H. Homsner,
Jas. M. Nelson,
James B. Demarest.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Republican.

Hamlin Babcock,
C. C. Pinckney,
Cornelius A. Runkle,
Wm. J. Geary,
Michael Snyder,

Tammany and Mozart.

David Fitzgerald,
Patrick Russell,
John Brice,
Alexander Brandon,
William Joice.
Candidate at Large.
Valentine Cook.
James Crowe,
R. Dowling,
J. H. Stairn,
Valentine Cook,
Thomas Nolan.
Candidate at Large.
William C. Higgins.

People's.

Jonathan T. Trotter,
Wm. J. Geary,
Michael Snyder,
Hamlin Babcock,
Chas C. Pinckney.

Middleton's Washington.

We have seen Mr. E. C. MIDDLETON'S remarkable copies of STUART'S celebrated portraits of GEORGE and MARTHA WASHINGTON, and cheerfully add our praise and commendation to that of very many journalists, artists and connoisseurs, as to their fidelity, beauty and incomparable life-likenesses. The pictures are photographs from the original paintings, retouched in oil. The process by which they are produced is as yet a secret, but there is and need be none as to the result. In these days of perfidy and treason, we regard that artist an honor to his country who, by the application of his art, can put within the power of every citizen a perpetual reminder of implied vow, and a never-failing suggestion of patriotism, such as is afforded in these admirable reproductions of the Father of our Country and his no less noble wife.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Brigham Young Returns from a Preaching Tour—His Advice to the People—Distinguished Arrivals.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1862.

On Saturday afternoon, BRIGHAM and his party returned from their trip to Cache Valley, having held preachings at most of the places they passed through, and particularly a two days' meeting at Logan, the Capital of Cache County. The burden of the word of BRIGHAM, in the northern settlements, as in the southern, appears to have been upon the organization of labor, particularly trades, and for the settlers to cease raising wheat, wheat, wheat, as they have done year after year, in some places fourteen and fifteen years running on the same lots, and to turn attention more particularly to getting lumber from the mountains, putting up decent houses, and also to planting orchards and making good gardens, so that the comforts and a share of the luxuries of life may be enjoyed. In fact, the inhabitants of Cache County, who annually raise a prodigious surplus of wheat, as the Illinoisans raise too much corn, were particularly asked to grow no wheat in 1863, but to save what they now had, and to direct their attention to building and cognate improvements. For though the Cache Valley folks raise such great crops of wheat and other small grain, they are a long distance from any market; they have no barns and few bins in which to secure their crops, and consequently mice, rain and snow destroy considerable, and animals get far more than is necessary. In fact, wheat now in this city is scarcely worth a song; any amount can be had for less than a dollar a bushel, and barley and oats, though far less quantities of these two kinds of grain are grown, are a drug at 70 to 80 cents.

But these figures may not continue long, the California troops will need considerable grain, and their wants may tend to increase the prices, particularly in this city and adjacent settlements. Already invitations are published for proposals to furnish the troops at Camp Douglas (so is the present location named) with 300 tons of hay, 250 tons of barley or oats, 70,000 lbs. of potatoes, and 250 head of beef cattle, or 12,000 lbs. of fresh beef. The grain can doubtless be obtained, most certainly if wheat be taken. The potatoe crop is better this year than usual. The beef will be forthcoming, too, though meat is high and comparatively scarce, having been obtainable for cash or storepay only for some time past. The crop of hay is light, owing chiefly to the extensive flooding of the bottom lands during the whole of the past Summer. The usual price now is $20 per ton, and the very best pay is required. In all the notices for proposals to furnish any of the above commodities, the following paragraph is conspicuous:

"The contractors and their sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, and no person of doubtful loyalty need propose."

Maj. GEARY and two companies of cavalry, California volunteers, arrived in this city and passed on to Camp Douglas, yesterday, having proceeded from Ruby Valley to the old Homboldt route around the north end of Salt Lake, and thence to this city. Their horses (California ponies) would doubtless be considered "poor critters" in the east, but they are probably the best kind for endurance and the hard fare they get in this mountainous region.

In consequence of the large detachment of Mormon settlers now under orders for the Rio Virgen settlements, a more than ordinary amount of houses and other buildings, and improved lots and farms, are now on sale in this county, and wagons, and teams, and other readily movable property are in corresponding demand; in fact, although quite a number of Chicago and other wagons have arrived here from the States this Fall, the demand is not nearly supplied, and high prices and the best of pay rule in the sales which are made. This is not remarkable, when it is considered that, excepting a trifling amount of ash on Ash Creek, three hundred miles south, there is no timber known to be growing in Utah suitable for making wagon running-gear. Although good wrought iron has been made in Beaver and Pauvan Counties, the capital, the combination and the management required for success on a large scale have not yet been developed. BRIGHAM, however, in his recent sermons, North and South, appear [illegible] all an eye to these matters, and to have been after the folks with a sharp stick, in relation to them. It is possible for the iron question to be very soon settled in Utah in favor of home production, but the hard timber question I can see no solution of for many a long year. Till then Utah must depend upon a distant market for spokes, felloes, hubs, &c., or go without wagons.

Our exceedingly fair weather continues, though the nights get a little sharper.

Among the recent arrivals in this City are H. F. MORRELL, THOMAS PITT, and JOHN MENDENHALL, from Deer Lodge, in the Salmon River gold mine country; ISAAC L. GIBBS, Utah U. S. Marshal, from Nebraska City; Mr. GAMBLE, Superintendent California State Telegraph Line, and Secretary FULLER, from California; Mr. CREIGHTON, Superintendent of the Pacific Telegraph Line; Gen. BELA M. HUGHES, Director Overland Stage Line; EDWARD BLISS, editor of the Rocky Mountain *News*; Hon. JAMES W. HAMPTON; MORRELL C. KEITH, agent Overland Mail Company; JAMES STREET.

Secretary FULLER has been on a long visit to the Golden State. During his residence in this City, he has had the tact or good fortune to secure a considerable share of respect from all parties.

PERSONAL.

—Miss R. C. Dayton is a young lady who is not ashamed of having been one of the parties to an elopement. Having heard that her brother had undertaken to chastise, in Wheeling, Va., the one who attempted her ruin, Miss Dayton addressed the following note to the editor of a paper in the place where she had taken refuge:

PARKERSBURGH, VA., Nov. 3.

Editor Ironton Register:

SIR: I have been acquainted with Major Phelps, of the Fifth Virginia Regiment, since the 10th of last January. At that time he took boarding at my father's house, near New-Creek, in Maryland. While at my father's house, he never said he was a preacher, or made any pretensions of the kind. He never deceived me with relation to his being married, for within a week from the time he came there to board he informed me himself that he had a wife and two children at Burlington, Ohio. He never induced me to leave my father's house, but I left because my father was attempting to force me to marry a man whom I did not love. I left home of my own free will and accord, without any compulsion or inducements whatever, except as above stated. I expect to earn my living by the labor of my own hands, as I always have done. I am able to take care of myself, being 23 years of age, and I thank no one to either write or shoot for me. I learn that Major Phelps is lying very low from wounds received from my brother, Major Dayton. The assault of my brother upon Major Phelps was positively unjust and uncalled for, upon any principle whatever. I wish you to give this a place in your paper, in justice to Major Phelps. Miss R. C. DAYTON.

—The Brandon (Miss.) *Republican* has smouched Gen. VAN DORN'S character. It says, under the head of "Strategic:"

The grandest strategic movement of the present war is said to be Gen. Van Dorn's retreat from his boarding-house in Jackson. We would publish a full history of his change of base, but fear it would 'impair the confidence of the army in one of the President's appointments.' Suffice it to say, that he saved his baggage and his hide by the celerity of his movements. We would suggest to the President that he ought to send Van to Utah."

This, of course, raised a breeze in Jackson. Mr. George Dobson writes, indignantly, to the *Mississippian*, at that place, that "the article above" is a great mistake, and he deems it his duty to "counteract the inference that might be left upon the minds of the readers"—if he did not say, as he does say, that

"Gen. Van Dorn boarded at the residence of my sister, and while there, his conduct, so far as known to the family, was that of a high-toned, honorable gentleman.

His 'retreat' was neither hasty nor undignified. * * * I am no champion of Gen. Van Dorn, believing that his public and private character are perfectly safe in his own keeping. Very respectfully,

JACKSON, Miss. GEO. DOBSON."

—D. A. Mahoney, of Dubuque, Iowa, who was arrested by the military authorities and taken to Washington to answer a charge of having made treasonable publications in the paper which he edited, returned to his town on Nov. 15. His admirers gave him a reception, and in acknowledging it, Mr. Mahoney said:

"I do not yet know for what crime I was arrested. I do not yet know who were my accusers. I have never had a trial, I have never been informed of the charges against me. I was told by the Commandant on the 13th of November that I was free. He told me that not a single person connected with the Administration, from the President down, was willing to take the responsibility of my arrest. I am come back, fellow-citizens, more than ever devoted to the principles for which I was incarcerated. I am come back resolved to adhere to them and advocate them. I told them at Washington that they should hear from me, and they said they expected to. In due time they shall."

—By way of illustrating the facility with which rebel spies penetrate our camps, a Warrenton correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes under date of June 11:

"A drum-major of one of our regiments yesterday morning, when leaving his tent, to prepare for the *reveille*, found pinned to the front of his tent a small note from one SKILLAN, a Lieutenant upon JACKSON'S staff; the note stated that he had been among us for some time, that he was then off to report to his superior, and at the same time warned the drum-major to look out for himself. The drum-major we speak of believes the note to be no *canard*, as the handwriting is known to him, he being a graduate of Yale College, and in the same class with this SKILLAN, and when he (the major) was a prisoner at Charleston, S. C., this same Lieutenant visited and showed him many favors. SKILLAN is known to be an accomplished draughtsman as well as engineer. As efforts to find his whereabouts within our lines have proved unavailing, doubtless 'Stonewall' has by this time, not only a drawing of our position, but the number of our forces and by whom they are commanded."

—The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Post* has the following mythical story:

"A rumor has reached here all the way from Hartford, Conn., to the effect that at the death-bed of the late Col. Samuel Colt, among those family friends who bade him farewell was John C. Colt, whose connection with the murder of Adams in this City many years ago furnished matter for one of the *causes celebres* of America. There are not wanting many believers in the theory that John C. Colt never committed suicide in the City Prison, but that he escaped and left behind him the body of another man to be mourned over and buried in place of his. He has since been supposed to have taken up his abode in Texas, and his reported reappearance in Hartford on the sad occasion referred to has made some excitement there. The story goes so far as to state that Judge Colt, another brother, was so suddenly brought into contact with the resurrected suicide that he lost his senses in a convulsion and fell to the ground, injuring himself severely. All this may be merest rumor, but, as one of those who have always doubted Colt's suicide, the story serves to feed my credulity in the opposite direction."

The following is a list of Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s American News Rooms, No. 19 Craven-street, Strand, London, England, for the week ending Nov. 1, 1862:

Cyrus W. Field, New-York.
J. A. Nowlands, Delaware.
J. E. Lawrence, San Francisco.
M. S. Annheim, San Francisco.
J. W. Owens and daughter, Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. T. Randall, Baltimore.
L. T. Downes, Providence, R. I.
R. Bleakie, Tolland, Conn.
Rev. J. W. Wood, Easton, Penn.
G. W. Simons, Phila.
J. W. Feuchtwanger, N. Y.
J. Hawley and wife, N. Y.
D. E. Hawley, New-York.
Miss Hawley, New-York.
L. E. Sewall, Boston.
G. A. Kettridge, Boston.
E. H. McCormick, Chicago.
L. J. McCormick, Chicago.
T. J. Griffin, Chicago.
C. W. Kennard, Boston.
C. J. Barry, Boston.
M. Cohen, New-York.
E. Wright, Boston.
M. Ellis, Boston.
R. C. Winthrop, Boston.
H. W. Hearn, New-York.
W. L. Walton, Hartford.

—An amusing case was heard before U. S. Commissioner Hoyne, at Chicago, on Nov. 8, growing out of a strange similarity of names, Brown *vs.* Brown. The plaintiff, one James Brown, complained of the defendant, another James Brown, that he had taken a letter out of the post-office, which was the property of the plaintiff, James Brown, and which in no way belonged to the defendant, James Brown. Defendant set up that the letter was from Buffalo, that he expected a letter from there, that the letter was from Mary Brown, who was his wife, and he had a right to take the letter and open it under this state of facts. Plaintiff insisted that the letter was from *his* wife, Mary Brown. It turned out that both parties had wives living in Buffalo, whose names were each Mary Brown, and that the affair was a clear mistake. The Commissioner dismissed the complaint.

—"In the office of the cashier of the Treasury Department, a day or two since," says the Washington *Chronicle*, "we noticed two gentlemen who succeeded most admirably in deceiving the gentleman who pays out the postage-stamp currency. The order was that no person was to receive more than $3 in this change. These individuals marched immediately behind each other up to the little window through which business was transacted, presented their Treasury notes and received their $3. They then would reverse their positions and present their money in the other hand. This was repeated several times. Another person went into the office, but without his hat; then with it, and then in his shirt sleeves. By a resort to like tricks they succeeded in getting as much change as they desire."

—One George Baxter enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Connecticut Regiment, several weeks since, and having secured the bounty left for Canada. United States Marshal Chamberlin pursued him thither, found that he had just opened a hat and cap store, and that he was doing a thriving business. He persuaded him to return, but the very day after his arrival at Hartford, he eluded the [illegible] and was off again. [illegible] attempted.

—The will of Ex-President Van Buren has been admitted to probate at Hudson. It is dated Jan. 18, 1860, and commences as follows:

"I, Martin Van Buren, of the town of Kinderhook, County of Columbia and State of New-York, heretofore Governor of the State, and more recently President of the United States, but for the last and happiest year of my life a farmer in my native town, do make and declare the following to be my last will and testament," &c.

—Adjutant R. J. Hinton, of one of the Kansas colored regiments, was brutally beaten a few days since at Leavenworth, by one Capt. Stout. In a card regarding the difficulty, he says:

"What was the cause of Capt. Stout's conduct passes my understanding. I, however, propose to prefer charges against him of brutal and unofficer-like conduct, malicious persecution and false accusations, the first of which charges can be readily proven by any of those who saw the ruffianly transaction of yesterday."

—Judge Birch, who has just been defeated in a Congressional election in one of the Missouri Districts, does not accept his fate with resignation. Under date of Prairie Park, Nov. 12, he publishes a card, addressed to the people of the Sixth District, in which he says:

"Thanking that portion of you who have given me majorities in every county where you were permitted to hold an untrammeled election, I shall of course assert my right to represent you in Congress. Be patient, therefore, under the judicial and military terrorism which has kept so many thousands of you from the polls—relying, as you may, that at the proper time, it will be appropriately unraveled and adequately redressed."

—John Tantish, Gen. Howard's orderly, who was convicted of having robbed the mail, escaped from imprisonment by tearing up an old tent which had been carelessly left within his reach. He made rope of it and let himself down in the night from the third story of the brick building in which he was confined. He went, doubtless, to the rebels or to Canada. His father and family live in Skowhegan, Maine.

—Mr. Amasa Stone, the well-known railroad man of Cleveland, Ohio, was among the drafted, and at once offered $200 for a substitute. A man offered himself and was accepted, but on instituting inquiries Mr. Stone learned that his substitute had a wife and seven children dependent on him for support, when he promptly recalled the check for $200 and gave the man one for $2,000.

—Gen. Berry, recently Colonel of the Fourth Maine Regiment, has received a service of silver plate from the commissioned officers of that regiment on the occasion of his promotion to a Brigadier-Generalship, as a testimonial of their regard for his gallant services. The plate (which cost $1,000) has been sent home to his family in Rockland.

—Gen. J. J. Reynolds arrived at his home in Indianapolis, on Nov. 7. He has been appointed Brigadier-General, his commission dating June, 1861, and is ordered to report for duty to Maj.-Gen. Wright, at Cincinnati. By this appointment Gen. Reynolds ranks nearly all the Brigadier-Generals in the service.

—Mr. Samuel Allen, of Shapleigh, Me., has six sons in the army, two sons-in-law, one grandson and nephews in abundance. Two of Mr. Allen's sons are captains, one an orderly sergeant, and the rest are high privates. All but two are in different regiments.

—Hon. Schuyler Colfax, in an editorial in his paper—the South Bend *Register*—thus alludes to the rumor that he is about to go into the Cabinet:

"We know one of the persons alluded to below as amongst the 'probabilities,' having lived with him for many years, and can say, on his behalf, that he has heard nothing about it, except what has appeared in the papers, and is entirely satisfied with his present position."

—Hon. John Sullivan died suddenly at Exeter N.H., on Nov. 17, of apoplexy. For a number of years he has been Attorney-General of that State, and was at one time Judge of Probate. Judge Sullivan was a lineal descendent of Gen. Sullivan of Revolutionary memory, and his father, like himself, was a celebrated advocate.

—In an address to a loyal Tennessee Regiment in Louisville, Ky., on Sunday, Nov. 16, Parson Brownlow asked the soldiers to obey their officers until they arrived in East Tennessee, and then to exercise their own taste in settling old scores with the rebels in that section.

—The appointment of Gen. Martindale to be temporary Military Governor of the District of Columbia, is a slight but deserved compliment to this distinguished officer, who has so recently been honorably acquitted from the charges of Fitz-John Porter.

—Hon. William Wright is prominently mentioned as a candidate for the New-Jersey United States Senatorship. For the unexpired term of Senator Thomson, Gov. Olden has yet made no appointment. Ex-Gov. Newell is prominently named.

—Mr. J. A. Traintor, for upwards of thirty years a prominent business man in Hartford, Conn., died suddenly in that city, on Nov. 15, of heart disease. He was taken while in the street, and was at once placed in a carriage to be taken home, but died before reaching there.

—The people of New-Haven are moving to get up a local Historical Society, devoted to the old Colony of New-Haven. Henry White, Leonard Bacon, Horace Day and Frederick Croswell are moving in the matter.

—Hon. David H. Abell, well known throughout the State as "Farmer Abell," has enlisted in the army of Benedicts. There is mourning among the bachelors.

—Ill health has compelled Rev. Parsons Cooke, D. D., to resign the editorial charge of the Boston *Recorder*. Rev. E. P. Marvin, Pastor of the First Church in Medford, Mass., succeeds him.

—Gen. Lytle, Col. Burke, and some other officers of the Tenth Ohio Regiment, were complimented with a banquet in Cincinnati on the evening of Nov. 14.

—It is stated that Maj.-Gen. H. G. Wright, now that the rebels no longer threaten Cincinnati, is to take an active command in the field.

—Gen. Hooker was stationed in Portland, Me., in 1843, as Adjutant in the United States Army. He was very popular among the citizens at that time.

—Rev. Dr. Grundy, of Memphis,—the Parson Brownlow of Western Tennessee,—preached in Cincinnati on Nov. 16.

—Col. W. H. McCoun, who escaped from the Gratiot-street Military Prison, in St. Louis, several days since, has been recaptured.

—Gen. Davidson left St. Louis on Nov. 16, to assume command of the forces in Southwest Missouri.

—Gen. Howard, of Maine, will probably be assigned to a command in Gen. Banks' expedition.

Thanksgiving Day and the Massachusetts Regiments.

The following order is given by direction of Gov. ANDREW:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

HEADQUARTERS, BOSTON, Nov. 15, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 58.—By order of His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, copies of the Proclamation for a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise, are hereby transmitted to the commanding officers and to the Chaplains of all Massachusetts corps in the field.

By the People of Massachusetts her soldiers are ever remembered with grateful and affectionate recognition of the loyalty, the patience, and the bravery with which they have borne the white flag of their Commonwealth, next behind the National Banner, wherever that Banner has advanced from the Potomac to the Gulf. On that day, consecrated to religious and social observances, and hallowed by such associations, they shall be remembered at the church, the table, and the fireside, with even fonder affection.

By the soldiers of Massachusetts, the recollection on that day of all which makes these homes happy, shall reinforce their sacred resolution never to cease from the conflict for National Union till it is crowned with perfect victory, and shall nerve their strength for heavier and deadlier blows at rebels whose treason has set in peril all that has made America great and glorious before God and man.

Commanding officers of corps of Massachusetts troops will promulgate this Order to their respective commands.

By order of His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

WILLIAM SCHOULER, Adjutant-General.

The President's Recent General Order.

From the National Intelligencer.

We recur to the recent order of the President of the United States enjoining a due regard for the Sabbath in the Army and Navy chiefly for the purpose of stating that the true date of that order was the 15th instant, (Saturday,) instead of the 16th, as incorrectly given by a clerical error, and as published in our paper on the 17th. It may not be improper, however, to embrace the occasion to state further that the immediate influence with the President in issuing the order was the suggestion of the New-York Sabbath Committee, who visited Washington for the purpose of invoking such an order, and who, on being introduced by Gov. MORGAN, and stating their errand, were met with so ready and cordial a response from the President that he gave immediate instructions for its promulgation. The New-York [illegible] members of the [illegible]:

Mr. [illegible] Wills, Chairman [illegible].
Mr. Fred. S. Winston, President of the [illegible] Life Insurance Company.
Mr. David Hoadly, President of the [illegible] Railroad Company.
Mr. Wm. A. Booth, late President of Commercial Exchange Bank.
Mr. Fred. G. Foster.
Mr. Gustav Schwab, at the head of the oldest German mercantile and banking-house in New-York.
Mr. R. S. Cook, Secretary.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated—Nos. 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3455, 2747, 3467, 3501, 3507, 3513, 3515, 3521, 3523, 3525, 3527, 3529, 3531, 3537, 3539, 3541, 3543, 3547, 3549, 3551. *Part II.*—Nos. 3788, 2618, 2938, 2552, 1618, 2736, 2850, 3812, 3220, 3840, 3900, 3902, 3904, 3906, 3908, 3910, 3912, 3914, 3916, 3918.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 417, 422, 290, 314, 397, 403, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 436, 438, 439, 440.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3043, 3047, 2887, 1245, 3091½, 3093, 3095, 3099, 3101, 3103, 3105, 3107, 3109, 3111, 3113. *Part II.*—Nos. 2686, 1856, 1854, 2574, 2656, 806, 292, 2520, 2724, 2728, 2730, 2732, 2734, 2736, 2738, 2742, 2744, 2746.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 202, 203, 199, 201, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 1564, 20, 52. *Part II*—Nos. 65, 100, 192, 92, 212, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 213, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 247, 248, 169.

An Order of Arrest Vacated, it Appearing that Fraud was Used in Making the Arrest.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Samuel Engle and others vs. John Yates.—This was a motion to vacate an order of arrest obtained against the defendant, who was in the employ of the plaintiffs as salesman and collector, and who was charged by them with collecting and converting to his own use large sums of money belonging to the plaintiffs.

In support of the motion to vacate the order and discharge the defendant, his affidavit was produced, relating that he resides in Brooklyn, and that the plaintiff (Engle) sent him a note requesting him to come over to No. 208 Front-street, in this City, for the purpose of settling some accounts. The defendant stated that he believed the plaintiff wished to see him for the purpose mentioned, and he therefore came over as requested. From the affidavit it further appeared that as soon as Yates arrived at the place designated he there found Engle in company with another person, and that Engle said to such person, "Here he is; arrest him," (meaning the defendant,) and he was thereupon taken into custody. The defendant charged that Engle fraudulently induced him within the jurisdiction of the order for his arrest, and for the sole purpose of the arrest.

The Court, being satisfied of the fact, directed the order for arrest to be vacated, with costs.

A. H. Reavey, for motion; E. Yeaud and G. W Reynolds, opposed.

Habeas Corpus—The Frauds Upon the Subsistence Department.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of Charles Fitzgerald.—This was a *habeas corpus* to produce the body of the petitioner, who is charged with being concerned in the frauds upon the Commissary Department in this City.

The return was that the prisoner had been taken from the House of Detention surreptitiously, and was not then in the custody of Sergeant Folger, upon whom the writ was served.

The writ was dismissed.

Mrs. Edwin James Seeking a Divorce.

SUPREME COURT.

Mary Ann James vs. Edwin James.—This is a complaint filed by the wife of the distinguished lawyer Edwin James, late Queen's Council, to obtain a divorce from him, charging adultery.

It is understood that Mr. James denies wholly the charges of the complaint.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Mullin.

Ackroyd vs. *Ackroyd.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Before Justice Barnard.

Costello vs. *Pollock.*—Order granted.

A Proclamation.

In compliance with custom, and the Proclamation of the Governor of the State, I do hereby recommend to the people of this City the observance of Thursday, the 27th inst., as a day of public Thanksgiving and Praise.

It is meet that we consecrate a day to the earnest and united manifestations of our gratitude to God for his continued goodness and bounty in the midst of the terrible inflictions of war. While many of the cities, districts, and States, of our common country, have suffered all the desolation and horrors of fierce intestine strife, we have been permitted to enjoy our homes in peace and security. Pestilence has not crossed our threshold; our commerce has prospered; industry has found ample employment and liberal rewards; destitution and crime have diminished; and but for the unhallowed Rebellion, that has steeped our country in blood and draped our households in mourning, the year now drawing to its close would be recorded in our annals as one of rare and unalloyed blessings. And it may well be that even the severe chastisements under which we are now suffering are blessings in disguise, intended by the Father of Mercies for our ultimate good; for war, harsh as is its discipline, and crushing as are its sorrows, is not without its compensations.

It subdues the vices engendered by peace, purifies the heart and ennobles the sentiments, as may be seen in the exalted patriotism, the heroic courage, the fortitude and the humanity manifested by the noble volunteer army now battling in defence of the Union. May we not hope, therefore, that the trying ordeal through which our country is passing, is but a process of purification, intended by the Great Ruler of Nations to free us from our national sins and infirmities, and fit us for a higher standard of patriotism, civilization and Christianity? Abiding in this faith, let us be of good cheer; and with one heart join in grateful thanks to the Giver of all Good for the richness of His mercies, and with confiding trust unite in earnest prayer for their continuance.

Let us in Christian charity remember the enemies of our country, and pray God to deliver them from the evil spirit which now holds possession of their hearts; and let us, as far as in us lies, minister to the wants and alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded, the poor and the oppressed.

{L. S.} Given under my hand and the seal of the Mayoralty, at the City Hall, of the City of New-York, this 22d day of November, in the year of our Lord 1862. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Woolen Undershirts
and Drawers,
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
and
A great variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery,
And No. 165 5th-av.,
Corner 22d-st.

KING.—In Jersey City, on Friday, Nov. 21, after a short and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, MARY ANN, wife of Peter King, and daughter of Maria Redpath, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 70 Erie-st., Jersey City.

PASTACALDI.—Suddenly, on the afternoon of Friday, Nov. 21, MICHAEL PASTACALDI, in the 47th year of his age. His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday afternoon next, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 24 Irving-place.

Ladies' Shoes—Thick, comfortable, and very nice for ladies in the cold, snowy, rainy weather, with all the protection against mud, and water-proof, can be procured at S. CANTRELL'S. He has a very full assortment of Winter goods for Ladies, Misses, Youths and Children, at No. 813 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Heavy Knit All Wool
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MERRILL.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 22, JAMES BURDETT, infant son of [illegible] Merrill. The relatives and friends [illegible] of his grandfather, John B. Wills, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of [illegible], No. 313 Henry-st., on Monday afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock.

WARNER.—In Westchester, on Friday, Nov. 21, after a long and painful illness, JOHN WARNER, aged [illegible] years. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Episcopal Church, Westchester, on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 555.—Nov. 22, 1862.
4, 69, 15, 73, 35, 30, 8, 74, 59, 33, 58, 21, 20.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 556—Nov. 22, 1862.
42, 4, 12, 40, 20, 44, 60, 58, 55, 17, 27, 71.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—A PREMIUM of 12½ per cent. paid on prizes, information furnished, and highest price paid for Doubloons, American Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

POLITICAL.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

FOR COMPTROLLER,

ROBERT T. HAWS.

ELECTION—TUESDAY, Dec. 2.

FIRST, SECOND, PARTS OF THIRD, FOURTH AND SIXTH WARDS.
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION,
FIRST ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
FOR ALDERMAN,
HENRY SMITH.
J. G. ABBE, Chairman.
JOHN M. COSTA, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
FIRST, SECOND, AND PARTS OF THIRD, FOURTH AND SIXTH WARDS.
FIRST ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
FOR ALDERMAN,
HENRY SMITH.
L. G. GOULDING, Chairman.
JOHN STILES, F. W. SELLES, } Secretaries.

SEVENTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT. TWELFTH WARD.—At a Convention held at Conrad's Elm-park Hotel, Saturday, P. M., Nov. 22, delegates selected by the "Eighth-av. Improvement Association," organizations of citizens and property owners interested in running 8th-av. cars to Harlem, &c., the following certified delegates: George Buckengham, Robert Marshall, Wm. McGuire, David H. Knapp, Harman Dierson, Wm. Jennings and John Coakley, unanimously nominated WILLIAM DUNNING for Alderman of the XIIth Ward.

GEORGE BUCKENGHAM, Chairman.
DAVID H. KNAPP, Secretary.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
For Alderman,
WM. H. GEDNEY.
Nominated by Citizens' and Taxpayers' Association.
MERRITT WICKHAM, Secretary. ANDREW HOOGLAND, Chairman.
By Republican Convention. J. WILSON GREEN.
N. D. THAYER, Secretary. Chairman.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
SIXTH COUNCIMANIC DISTRICT,
IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth WARDS.
For Councilmen.
AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN,
WILLIAM ATKINSON.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD NATIONAL PEOPLE'S UNION AND TAX-PAYERS' REGULAR NOMINATION—For Alderman, NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, the champion of equal rights and opposed to all corruption. In Joint Convention.
JOHN R. VANDERVOORT, Chairman.
T. W. MEIGHAN, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION—Fifteenth Aldermanic District, XXIst Ward, For Alderman,
JAMES DENNIS.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
FOR ALDERMAN,
5th District.
ALEX. H. KEECH.

HELP WANTED.

CLOAK HANDS WANTED.
Apply to
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.,
(9th-st. door.)

WANTED—A CHIEF BUGLER FOR A CAVALRY regiment. Address BUGLER, Box No. 183 *Times* Office, New-York.

ENGLISH BIBLES,
AMERICAN EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS,
CHURCH SERVICES, LESSONS, &c.
(Standard and authorized editions.)
A most extensive and beautiful stock of rich and elegant Bindings; magnificent styles for presentation; also, just imported, a novel article of
WOVEN SILK BOOK-MARKERS,
of various elegant and rich designs and colors—a new gift for the season, and very appropriate for Fairs, Christmas trees, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, elegant style.
TOURISTS' WRITING CASES, of the best English manufacture.
SUPERB FAMILY BIBLES
FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE. If used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

AN ENGINEER CORPS OF ONE OF OUR City militia regiments has a few vacancies which are open for applicants who are good, practical men. Those only will be received who will do good duty, who will study, and who are 5 feet 8 inches in height. The regiment is one of the best in the City, and the officers have the experience of actual service in the field. Address ENGINEER CORPS, Box No. 215 *Herald* Office.

CABINET FURNITURE.
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., bet. Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF ENGLISH CARPETS AND MATTING at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. English Medallion, Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets; Rugs, Mats, Oil-cloths, Druggets, four yards wide; Window-shades, Table-covers, at low prices. All goods are guaranteed at ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

ENGLISH HAUNCH OF MUTTON AND ENGLISH SOLES FOR DINNER ON MONDAY.—For sale, English Mutton, Hares, Soles, Yarmouth Bloaters, London Sprats, Cumberland and Wiltshire Bacon and Hams; Cheshire, Gloster and Stilton Cheese, Spanish Onions, Glasgow Beef Ham, Scotch Oatmeal, Lochfine Herring, Pickles, Patter Meats, &c. T. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner William-st. Dunlop's Ale in fine condition.

SMITH & BROTHER'S
PALE
XXX
ALE.
Brewed from the choicest barley-malt and hops. Brewery, Nos. 158 and 160 West 18th-st., New-York.

BOURBON WHISKY, FOR WEAK lungs and all bronchial affections; an old and pure article; for sale by G. E. MENDUM, No. 90 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—GUINNESS' world-renowned Dublin Porter.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

CHOICE FURS
At No. 49 Broadway (up stairs.)
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of Ladies's Fine Furs.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally.
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 205 Broadway,
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TRY IT.—RHEUMATISM, COLIC, CROUP, SORE throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NINTH WARD ABORTION CASE.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest—A Verdict against Dr. Browne—The Seducer Declared to be an Accessory to the Homicide—Simms Yet at Large.

The investigation in this exciting and important case was concluded at a late hour last evening, at the Ninth Precinct Station-house. The testimony is very voluminous, but the following is the substance of all that will prove of interest to the public in addition to that heretofore published in the TIMES:

Andrew C. Blauvelt testified: I reside at No. 24 Jane-street; I am a Policeman of the Sixteenth Precinct; for many months past my beat has been on Eighth-avenue; I have often seen carriages drive up to No. 82 Eighth-avenue, along about 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning; ladies would get out and go in closely veiled; sometimes I have seen them go in as late as 4 o'clock in the morning; they would go in usually at the store door; the housekeeper went in and out very late; I have known the reputation of the house for some time past, six months at least; it has a bad reputation in the neighborhood; Dr. Browne himself told me some time ago, that he had one lady patient there for whom he was to have $500 if he effected a cure; when carriages drove up to this house at a late hour of the night, they would not stay more than a minute.

Agnes Mann testified: I reside at No. 370 Bleecker-street; I am a milliner and hat-trimmer; I have been acquainted with deceased since her childhood; I was living at her father's house when the deceased left, four weeks ago to-day; I was present when she left; she told me that morning that she was going to Newburgh; she asked me if I would stay and take care of the house for a week while she was gone; I said I would stay there except on Monday; she said she was going to be married; I remonstrated with her for leaving her father's house to be married so soon after her mother's death; she said she would think of it, and perhaps would not be married; I went away and returned in the evening at 7 o'clock; I found she had gone; I never heard from her after that; but on the following Wednesday I received a letter from my sister, stating that the deceased had not been there at all; deceased told me that she was going to my sister's, in Newburgh; she had no other visiting acquaintances in that place; I supposed when she told me this, that she was really going to Newburgh; I was present the night she was brought home; I was in the basement, and hearing a noise and confusion in the entry, I went up stairs; she was on the sofa when I came up stairs, and was apparently lifeless, but upon a closer examination I perceived that she breathed, very slowly, however, and lived only about five minutes afterward; I have known Augustus L. Simms for about two years; I first saw him at my sister's, in Thirty-third-street; the deceased came there with him to spend the evening, and a few weeks after they spent another evening there; I did not see him again until I went to her father's house to board, a year ago last July; until last July the intimacy between them was not very great so far as I know; since that time he has been there almost every evening; generally he came at about seven or eight o'clock; sometimes he came in very late; he commonly remained until twelve o'clock in my presence; she would go to the door with him and then she would not return until I was asleep; about three times I have known him to remain all night; I slept in the adjoining room; she told me they both fell asleep; there was a sofa in the room where they were; I never noticed any improper intimacy between them; I never saw anything which led me to suspect there was anything improper between them; I never suspected she was pregnant, and I did not know that her father had accused her of being so until her departure; a few weeks prior to her leaving she had a great craving for pickles.

The witness was here shown some clothing, jewelry, and other small articles, and by her identified as the property of the deceased; the jewelry was found at Dr. Browne's, and the clothing at the washer-woman's who washed for Dr. Browne; I found the jewelry myself, in the front room of the third-story of Dr. Browne's house; it was in a stand drawer; a portion of the clothing now shown me was returned to her father's at the time she was brought home.

Charles H. Simms testified: I reside at No. 139 West Tenth-street; I am a brother of Augustus L. Simms; I do not know where the latter is now; saw him last on Tuesday of this week; I understood from my sister that he was going out of town; he is not a man of means; I do not know that he is in debt, except that he owes some for board. He is a sign-painter by trade; he keeps no store at present; I never heard him speak of the deceased; I have known him to be absent sometimes all night; I heard of Augustus and one David Cole having been arrested within a year and taken to the Jefferson Market Police and there tried for indecent treatment of a lady.

Samuel Towner testified: I live at No. 370 Bleecker-street, the same house in which deceased lived; I know all of deceased's family, and have known A. L. Simms by sight for over a year; have seen him going out and in that house at all hours of the night, and sometimes he came out as late as seven o'clock in the morning; I saw him in the house two or three days before the deceased went away.

To a Juror—I heard the deceased and Simms on the stairs about two o'clock one morning last July; their intercourse at that time was improper.

James Anderson, Jr.—I am a brother to the deceased; I was present when she left the house; she left about 4 o'clock in the afternoon; she told me she was going to Newburgh, and she said she was going over the Hoboken Ferry; she went alone, and took with her a black valise; about two weeks ago I saw Simms on the corner of Bleecker and Perry streets, and he asked me to get some clothes for my sister, and bring them to him at that place; I did not do that; she had been gone then about two weeks; I asked him where my sister was, and he replied that she was in Newburgh; he wanted three articles of clothing for her.

Mary Ann Bickford—I reside at No. 90 Eighth-avenue; Eliza Gordon came to me, about a year ago, and asked my husband and me to take an infant; she said it was born at their house; Dr. Browne told her, she said, to ask us to take the child; she said to me that it was a nice child, and they did not wish to send it away; the mother, she said, had gone away somewhere; about a week ago she was in our store, and told me that they had a young woman there, whom they thought would die; that she had been up with her for two nights, and was tired out; I was afterward told by Eliza Gordon that the child was sick; a few days after she said the child had died; our store is three doors from Dr. Browne's; when she told me about the sick lady, she said she had been at their house about three weeks; (Miss Gordon is Dr. Browne's housekeeper.)

Mrs. Lucy D. Stewart—I reside at No. 137 Ninth-av.; I have been to Dr. Browne's house once for medicine eight or ten months ago; he told me he thought I was pregnant and he would give me some medicine which would produce an abortion; that he would produce an abortion if I wished it; that it would not take a minute; I told him it was not necessary and did not go to him again. [The witness here identified Dr. Browne, who was sitting in the room.]

Susan Rush testified: I know Eliza Gordon; I saw her about two months ago; she came to my store; she sometimes told me of the patients of Dr. Browne; a week or two ago she told me of a young lady who was very ill there; had been better, was now much worse; that she had taken cold; she said the lady had been there some time; about two years ago I was in Dr. Browne's house; saw nothing unusual there then.

John Thompson testified: I am a Sergeant of the Ninth Precinct; I was at Dr. Browne's house the next morning after his arrest; I went over the house and examined the beds on two floors; in one I found considerable blood and other matter; in a closet I found the instruments now produced; some of them were on a table.

Capt. Sebring testified: I am Captain of the Ninth Precinct; I arrested Dr. Browne; Mr. Towner called for some one to go to make an arrest; I first arrested the Doctor at No. 82 Eighth-avenue, and sent him to the Station-house by another officer; found the Doctor behind the counter in his store; when I told him I wanted him to go with me, he asked me what for; I said I would explain at the Station-house; he said his housekeeper was out on an errand, and wished me to wait fifteen minutes; I said no, and he asked for five, which I granted; I told him on the way that he was arrested in reference to a female; he was greatly agitated, but did not ask me what female; he was agitated before the arrest; I then arrested Eliza Gordon; she told me she brought the deceased from Newburgh; she hesitated, and I said: "You had better tell the truth." I know Augustus L. Simms by sight; he is not arrested, though I had officers out in all directions; I had the house watched every minute the first night after I heard of the affair.

Eliza Gordon, recalled: The clothes and rags found in the closet and passage-way belonged to me; don't remember of sewing up any clothes; it was about a week after Miss Anderson came that I gave Mrs. Shaw the first washing; I could not recognize Miss Anderson's clothes, if I saw them; the last lady that was there before Miss Anderson was some five or six weeks ago; she left some soiled clothes, and I sent them to be washed soon after; can't say that I used a large piece of cloth; I used the cloths which were sewed up; they belonged to me; I think they had been there in that condition for four or five weeks; I did not know they were there; I never asked any person to take a child; I said to Mrs. Pickford something about a child which was born in the house, two or three years ago; don't know who the mother of the child was; she went away and left it there; she staid two and a half weeks after the child was born; I think she lived somewhere in New-Jersey; do not think she was married; there is a sewer in the Doctor's house; it was built a year ago last Summer; the child which I have mentioned died when it was about six weeks old; I had no conversation with Mrs. Pickford about a young lady who was sick at our house.

REPORT OF THE POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

Dr. Thomas C. Finnell testified that he had made a *post mortem* examination of the body of Clementina Anderson, assisted by Drs. Hubbard, Tucker, Connolly and Ranney; the surface of the body was pale; the hypostatic congestion being confined to the depending parts of the abdomen and pelvis; after detailing fully the condition in which he found the body, the Doctor gave it, as the result of his examination, that the deceased came to her death by pyemia, or inflammation of the womb and its appendages, caused by an abortion; furthermore he thought the abortion had taken place within two months. The same morbid appearances would arise from an abortion produced by unknown causes. The instruments [illegible] in their usual practice are not those by which abortions are produced. At the request of the Coroner, the Doctor examined about forty instruments of various kinds and sizes, which were found in a tin case in Dr. Browne's house. After giving the names and forms of these, he ended by stating that they were such instruments as would be used by persons desirous of producing abortions.

Dr. Galen Hunter, Deputy Coroner, Dr. Ranney and Dr. Samuel T. Hubbard, were also examined, but as their testimony was mainly confirmatory of that of Dr. Finnell, we omit it. They all concurred in the belief that it was a palpable case of death from abortion.

The testimony was then closed, and in a brief and able charge the Coroner submitted the case to the jury, who retired, and in about twenty minutes returned with the following

VERDICT.

We find that Clementina Anderson came to her death by inflammation, produced by an abortion at the hands of Dr. Edward M. Browne; further, the Jury say that Augustus L. Simms was accessory before and after the fact.

Upon the rendition of the verdict the usual questions were put to Dr. Browne by the Coroner, when he stated that he was born in New-York, and resided at No. 82 Eighth-avenue; then he submitted, by the advice of his Counsel, the following statement in writing:

Not having been permitted to appear in this investigation by counsel, with liberty to examine and cross-examine witnesses, and asserting my innocence of any improper conduct, under the advice of my counsul, Chas. S. Spencer, I refuse to answer any question until I can appear before a tribunal, where I can have opportunity to make a defence.

He was then committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. Eliza Gordon, his housekeeper, was also committed as a witness.

Receipts of Taxes.

The following is an official statement of the amount received by the Receiver of Taxes during the month of October:

October.		October.	
1	$64,138 72	17	$237,895 89
2	79,832 76	18	235,638 92
3	11,010 13	20	178,837 29
4	27,938 62	21	131,535 59
6	15,171 61	22	201,797 14
7	21,911 12	23	183,566 10
8	22,240 35	24	122,622 15
9	67,127 65	25	120,990 43
10	150,365 50	27	89,086 27
11	240,463 64	28	112,417 65
13	244,365 67	29	146,485 09
14	265,901 89	30	117,337 50
15	275,737 54	31	182,488 66
16	130,789 25		

Total.......................................$3,677,193 13
Am't rec'd from Sept. 22 to Sept. 30, 1862..$652,062 19
Total to Nov..............1, 1862...$4,329,255 32

This amount is not quite equal to the receipts of last year for the same period. The reason is that many of the Banks and large Corporations have not yet paid their taxes. If the amount paid by the Banks in 1861, during the corresponding period, should be deducted from the gross receipts, the remainder will be found to be much less than the figures which we have here given. The sums received from owners of real estate are larger than last year, and a greater number of taxpayers have settled their accounts with the Tax Receiver than ever before.

If the Banks had paid their taxes as promptly this year as they did in 1861, the receipts on the 1st of November would have probably amounted to six million dollars. But many of the Banks and large Corporations have held back with a view of avoiding taxation on their investments in United States loans, although those investments have been the most profitable which they have ever had.

Several of the banks have offered to pay the amounts assessed against them, with the exception of the tax imposed on those investments; but of course their proposals have not been accepted. The Receiver is not permitted to accept installments; he must take the whole or none.

The delinquent institutions will be likely to find that their thrift is not economy. A few years ago one of our banks tested a case of the kind, carrying it up to the Court of Appeals. It had the whole amount to pay, with legal expenses superadded. That bank paid its assessment this year the first in the calendar. The institutions now withholding payment will have the opportunity of learning from a similar experience.

Such delinquency in the payment of taxes evinces want of patriotism and public feeling. Our necessary municipal expenses, such as police schools, well-paved streets, &c., are thus largely thrown upon real estate, the burden on which is already exorbitant and almost intolerable; whereas these institutions are more largely benefitted.

The machinery of our Tax system operates admirably. It costs no more now than it did when the amount to be collected was one-quarter the present sum; and a still larger increase would involve little higher charge for collection.

The David's Island Hospital.

WHAT THE LADIES PROPOSE DOING.

The sick and wounded soldiers at the United States General Hospital on David's Island are lucky individuals. For once in their lives they have found themselves the centre of half-a-dozen charitable organizations, each anxious to outdo the others in the conferring of benefits, and the preparing of comforts, upon and for them.

They have been at this holy work for some time, and we hear through advised channels that they are at it again, and those ladies who are connected with the voluntary kitchen attached to this hospital propose to issue an extra ration to the convalescent soldiers in that hospital, on Thanksgiving day.

Those who are disposed to "send portions" of their good things to the sick soldiers, are requested to send their donations, already prepared for the table or otherwise, to either of the following places, on or before Wednesday, Nov. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M.:

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. Richard L. Wyckoff, Lafayette-avenue, near Washington.
Mrs. Brewster, Clinton-avenue, near De Kalb.
Mrs. Brandegee, No. 129 Amity-street.
Miss Maria Messenger, No. 17 Pierrepont-street.
Mrs. J. S. Holme, No. 129 Remsen-street.

NEW-YORK.

Rev. Dr. Stevenson, No. 230 West Thirtieth-street.
Wm. Gerard, Esq., No. 47 East Twentieth-street.
Peter Balen, Esq., No. 52 East Eleventh-street.

We heartily commend this matter to the consideration of own citizens, and have no doubt but that having the opportunity, they will do as Nehemiah directs them: "Eat the fat, and drink the sweet, and send portions unto them for whom nothing is prepared."

The Funeral of Capt. Donalds.

The following order has been issued to the Fire Department by the Chief, requesting the several companies to turn out to the funeral of Capt. DONALDS, to-day:

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

To the Officers and Members of the Fire Department:

As per resolution of the Board of Engineers and Foremen, empowering the Chief Engineer to call out the Department to attend the funeral of any of its members, you are hereby notified to meet in the City Hall Park, right resting on Broadway, corner of Murray-street, on Sunday, Nov. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M., to join with the municipal authorities in paying the last tribute of respect to the remains of Capt. ALFRED A. DONALDS, late of the Second Fire Zouaves, and late a member of Engine Company No. 17.

The various companies will wear their respective badges of mourning, the Chief and Assistants act as marshals, and the fire alarm bells will be tolled during the solemnities.

The Board of Fire and Appeal Commissioners, the officers of the Fire Department Fund, the Exempt Fire Association, and the officers and members of the Second Regiment Fire Zouaves, and of the Excelsior Brigade, are invited to unite with the Department on this occasion.

At a joint meeting of the Board of Engineers and Firemen, the Board of Representatives and the officers of the Fire Department, held at Firemen's Hall Nov. 19, 1862, after the passage of a preamble and resolutions expressive of the feelings of the officers there assembled, the Chief was requested to issue the above call, and urge the Department to turn out in large numbers, considering it due to Capt. DONALDS, who so ably upheld the reputation of the Department as a fireman and a soldier.

The officers are particularly requested to assemble with their several companies as near the time appointed as possible. By order,

JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer.

The following letter was received by the Foreman of Engine Company No. 17, from Col. BREWSTER, respecting Capt. DONALDS:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH REGIMENT EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, (SECOND FIRE ZOUAVES,) CAMP NEAR MANASSAS JUNCTION, Nov. 16, 1862.

Charles Doane, Esq., Foreman Engine Company No. 17:

This week the remains of the late Capt. ALFRED A. DONALDS, formerly of your company who was mortally wounded at the battle of Bristol, will be sent to New-York for appropriate burial.

Capt. DONALDS had, by his gallant conduct in action, his courage and zeal, conspicuous among so many brave comrades, attracted the attention of his brigade and division Commanders, and had been frequently noticed in their official reports in the most flattering terms.

During a long period of sickness and imprisonment under which I suffered, completely unfitting me for any service in the field, the command of my regiment devolved upon Capt. DONALDS; and, by his close attention to the arduous duties required of a commanding officer through the Peninsular campaign, and cheerfulness of disposition under the most trying circumstances, he had endeared himself to all. By the death of Capt. DONALDS the service loses a brave and gallant officer, while to myself the loss is that of a true and tried friend upon whom I could at all times rely.

The regiment which I have the honor to command was raised under the auspices of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and composed almost entirely of members of that organization. The courage they have shown in the many bloody contests which, as a portion of the celebrated Excelsior Brigade and HOOKER's (now SICKLES') Division, silences the clamor of those who say that firemen do not make good soldiers.

The battle of Bristol, in which Capt. DONALDS fell, was of short duration, but one of the most severely contested during the present war. The regiment went into action with but ninety men and eight officers, and in one hour and ten minutes forty-eight men and five officers lay killed upon the field. It was while urging the reinforcements, both by voice and example, that Capt. DONALDS fell, mortally wounded.

The name of Capt. ALFRED A. DONALDS should always be held in fond remembrance, not only by all your company, but by every member of the Fire Department of New-York. So long as the memory of her brave soldiers is cherished by a grateful people, so long will Capt. DONALDS be remembered with gratitude and affection.

While we mourn his untimely death, let us never forget that he fell while nobly defending his country's flag, with his back to his friends and his face to the foe. I am, Sir, Very respectfully yours,

WM. R. BREWSTER,
Colonel Commanding Fourth Regiment.

Movements of Troops.

The Fifty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers are provided with quarters at No. 54 Franklin-street, and share the accommodations there afforded them with the soldiers of the Fiftieth Massachusetts Regiment.

The men were greatly dissatisfied on account of their being obliged to remain standing out in the rain all day Friday, and hailed the announcement of their removal to Franklin-street with pleasure, which they were not very slow in expressing, both by word and action.

With all the time for preparation that has been given the proper authorities for providing for the temporary accommodation of regiments which pass through this City *en route* for the seat of war, it seems unaccountable that no better arrangements have been made for the reception of the soldiers who have arrived here during the past week.

Yesterday morning the Fiftieth and Fifty-second Regiments formed into line in Franklin-street and proceeded to Roosevelt-street Ferry, which they were to cross for Williamsburgh, and thence to Union Course, L. I., where a number of Gen. BANKS' regiments are encamped.

The Forty-second Massachusetts Regiment, numbering one thousand men, arrived yesterday morning, and are at the Union Course. The men were armed, uniformed and equipped. The Field and Staff officers are as follows:

Colonel, Isaac S. Burrill, Roxbury.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Joseph Stedman, Medford.
Major—Frederick G. Stiles, Worcester.
Adjutant—Charles A. Davis, Roxbury.
Quartermaster—Chas. B. Burrell, Boston.
Surgeon—Ariel J. Cummings, Roxbury.
Assistant-Surgeon—Thos. B. Hitchcock, Newton.
Chaplain—George J. Sanger, Hardwick.

The Soldiers on Riker's Island.

For some time past the soldiers of the Metropolitan Brigade, encamped at Riker's Island—about 2,000 in number—have been in rather an unruly condition. This insubordination has grown out of various causes. They have not received their bounties as faithfully as they were promised them, and, as many of them are married and have wives and children dependent upon them for support, it is not to be wondered at that a spirit of dissatisfaction has been engendered. Many of these men volunteered several months ago, and up to this time have not received one cent of their bounty or pay.

Another cause of the disturbance is the lack of discipline enforced at the encampment. Indeed, this is the principal cause of all the disturbances which have taken place at nearly all the encampments which have been made in this vicinity since the last call for volunteers. Soldiers are suffered to take too many liberties, and are seldom, if ever, punished for their midemeanors and other bad conduct.

Still another cause of their dissatisfaction is their long detention at Riker's Island. They are all anxious to be paid off, and to leave for the seat of war without delay. They are tired of remaining inactive and desire to enter at once upon active service. Many efforts have been made to march them to the Potomac, but these efforts have thus far proved unsuccessful.

About a week ago the excitement and riotous disposition of the disaffected soldiers assumed such a serious aspect that it was found necessary to send a force of 240 policemen to the island to quell the disturbance. This force is still there, and for the present matters are very quiet at the encampment. A large number of the wives of the soldiers call at the Police Headquarters, corner of Broome and Elm streets, daily, to obtain passes to the island, which are generally given them.

The rumor which was extensively circulated last week, relative to an officer having been shot dead at the encampment, was entirely untrue. There was considerable fighting done, and one or two men were pretty roughly handled, but it is stated that no man was shot or otherwise seriously wounded.

By some means a portion of the men procure liquor and become intoxicated. These, however, are now taken care of as soon as they show any disposition to create trouble.

The best thing that can be done with these soldiers is, as they desire, to pay them off, if possible, and furnish them an early transportation to Washington.

Emeute Among the Soldiers at Yonkers.

For the past two months a new regiment has been in process of organization in Westchester County, having its encampment at Yonkers. Great efforts have been made in all the towns of the county to fill the regiment up to the maximum standard, and, as far as possible, avoid the draft. These endeavors resulted in bringing forward about seven hundred men, under the command of Col. JOHN P. JENKINS, late Clerk of the County.

At present the Colonel is very sick—confined to his bed—and has been absent from camp for some days past. Yesterday the men became very disobedient, and told the officers that they would go and come whenever they pleased, whether they had regular passes or not. The officers did all in their power to quell the disturbance when it first developed itself, but all their efforts were of no avail, and they were obliged to stand by and see their men leave the encampment at their pleasure.

Intelligence was at last forwarded to Police Headquarters in this City, whereupon a large force of men were sent to Westchester County to arrest the straggling soldiers. A large number of them were captured at King's Bridge, and marched back to the barracks at Yonkers. The police are still at work, and will probably succeed in apprehending every deserter and bringing him back to camp.

Gen. Meagher's Irish Brigade.

During the past week, Capt. JAMES E. MCGEE, Sixty-ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, (Irish Brigade) arrived in this City with the war-worn flags of this gallant command, which are about being replaced by new ones now being manufactured at TIFFANY'S. The latter flags, which in design and finish are beautiful, will be taken on to Gen. MEAGHER next Wednesday, by his own Aid-de-Camp, Lieut. R. R. EMMET, and Capt. MCGEE. Capt. LEDDY also is about returning to the field, and intends taking with him a large detachment of convalescent soldiers and recruits. To this end, he has issued orders that all such shall report to him at No. 596 Broadway, on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M., and hold themselves in readiness for transportation with him to Virginia, on that evening.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

In this Court yesterday, Judge McCUNN passed sentence upon the following persons previously convicted:

SHADRACH REID, for manslaughter in the third degree, State Prison four years.

ISABELLA HUGHES, for grand larceny, State Prison two years.

HENRY KLUMPP, for grand larceny, State Prison two years and six months.

JAS. QUINLAN, for grand larceny, State Prison two years.

BRIDGET VERDON and MICHAEL LOGAN, for petit larceny, City Prison five days each.

The Court then adjourned to Monday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—Dr. BELLOWS has been invited to deliver an address at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Monday evening next, to inform the public of Brooklyn of the organization of the Sanitary Committee and of the facilities which have been granted to it by the cooperation of the Government, and of the immense amount of relief it has been enabled to dispense. The lecture will be free. Those who have paid but little attention to the subject, will be led to realize its magnitude and importance, when informed that there are at present 130,000 sick and wounded in our hospitals, and that by the 1st of January it is estimated that the number may be increased to 200,000.

GEORGE L. BROWN.—The sale of pictures by this artist will take place at LEED's Gallery, in Nassau-street, on Wednesday, the 26th inst. The pictures, which are now on exhibition at the same place, are from one of the best collections ever offered at auction. They are all recent productions of this celebrated artist, and are painted with the greatest force and delicacy. The "Landing of Burnside" is a valuable historical work, which ought to be purchased for some National collection. In looking through the gallery we can hardly find an inferior picture, while there are many of the finest efforts of this artist.

MARINES TO ARRIVE.—A large detachment of United States marines is expected here from the headquarters of the corps at Washington. They will remain only a short time in this vicinity on their way to another destination. Col. JOHN HARRIS, of New-York, is now the Commander-in-Chief of the Marines. In addition to all the barracks now garrisoned, another will soon be occupied by the marines.

AN UMBRELLAGEOUS MIRACLE.—A representative of the TIMES incautiously left an umbrella at Police Headquarters on the day of Mr. KENNEDY's trial. Of course that is not the miracle, but what is miraculous is the fact that, upon application two days afterward, the property was restored. This is one of the few instances on record where a lost umbrella was recovered. All honor to the incorruptible M. Ps.

ARREST FOR SWINDLING SOLDIERS AND ENCOURAGING DESERTION.—JOHN LOVEY, a resident of Factoryville, S. I., was yesterday arrested by Sergeant LUSK, on a charge of obtaining army clothes from the soldiers at Camp McClellan. LOVEY has been in the habit of inviting soldiers to his place late at night, and there furnishing them with poor citizens' clothes in exchange for their new army uniforms, thereby facilitating desertion and swindling the Government at the same time. Upon his premises were found fifteen pairs of soldiers' pants, and six overcoats, including a full suit belonging to a deserter from the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New-York Regiment, named ROBT. BROWN. LOVEY was transferred to the custody of United States Marshal MURRAY, who committed him to Fort Lafayette, in accordance with instructions from the War Department.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments*—Charles Fogarty to the Sixth Precinct; Chas. Doyle, First; Daniel Lysaght, Thirteenth; Dennis Bruder, Ninth; Richard Fleming, Fifth; James Sullivan, Seventh; Wm. Rutherford, First; Peter H. Miller, Twenty-second; Wm. A. B. Wade, Fourth; Bernard O'Rourke, Thirteenth; and Wm. N. Griffith to the Central Office. *Resignations*—John Riordan, of the Sixth Precinct; Wm. A. Dobson, of the Fifth; John W. Hull, of the Twenty-first; and John Mason, of the Twenty-second. *Deceased*—Abraham G. Stookey, of the Third; and John McLaughlin, of the Forty-second.

FIRE IN TAYLOR'S SALOON.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the basement of TAYLOR's Saloon, on the corner of Broadway and Franklin-street. The firemen were promptly on the spot, and extinguished the flames before much damage was done.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report of the New-York Hospital to Nov. 21, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Nov. 14	183	149	332
Admitted to Nov. 21	35	104	139
Discharged, cured or relieved	38	26	64
Died	2	—	2
Remaining at date	178	227	405

Males, 387; females, 18.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Thanksgiving Proclamation of the Mayor of Brooklyn.

The Mayor of Brooklyn has issued the following proclamation:

In accordance with a time-honored custom, the Governor of the State has recommended the observance of Thursday, the 27th inst., as a day of general thanksgiving. I therefore request the citizens of Brooklyn to abstain from their usual business pursuits on that day, and observe the occasion in a proper and becoming manner.

There are many reasons why we should at this time acknowledge our special indebtedness to the Great Disposer of Events. Although the country is rent by civil war, and afflicted by the evils which follow in its train, we have escaped many of the ills which we had reason to apprehend. We have not been visited by pestilence which it was feared would attack our unacclimated armies in their Southern encampments, and the ravages which mark the scene of military operations have not desolated our homes or hearths. We have reason to be thankful for still more positive blessings. A plentiful harvest has crowned the efforts of the husbandman and averted scarcity from the land. There is also reason to hope that the war in which we are engaged will eventuate in the restoration of the Union on a more imperishable basis. The people of both sections have seen the error of their ways, and the terrible evils which have resulted from a disregard of Constitutional obligations and the cultivation of a spirit of sectional animosity. From the conflict of arms and the heroic qualities displayed on both sides, they have learned mutual respect, which is the best basis of national amity. For these blessings of the past and hopes of the future, we have reason to feel and acknowledge a debt of gratitude to Him who can bring good out of evil, and in whose hands are the destinies of nations. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor.

ACQUITTED ON THE CHARGE OF ARSON.—Two boys, named THOMAS GUNNING and ANTHONY TIBBETTS, were tried in the Kings County Court of Sessions, Friday, on an indictment for arson—the charge being that they set fire to a stable on the corner of Carlton and Flushing avenues, in July last, by throwing matches among some straw, which ignited. The flames were, however, extinguished before much damage was done. The prosecution contended that the stable was within the curtilage of a dwelling-house, occupied by JAMES MURRAY, and that the house was endangered by the fire. The Court took a similar view, and the case was given to the jury. A verdict of not guilty was rendered after several hours' deliberation, and the defendants were discharged.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in Brooklyn last week was 115. The principal diseases were—consumption, 23; croup, 13; inflammation of lungs, 10; congestion of the brain, congestion of the lungs, disease of heart, diphtheria, 5 each; apoplexy, brain disease, cancer, convulsions, (infantile,) debility, (adult,) debility (infantile,) puerperal fever, scarlet fever, malformation of heart, marasmus, (infantile,) and small-pox, 2 each, &c., &c. Of the whole number 29 were men, 26 women, 39 boys and 21 girls. Adults 55, children 60. Males 68, females 47. Under one year of age 22.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 22, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	104	100	Erie R. Pref. b60	90½
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	104	150	do	90¾
4,000	U.S. 6s, '68, Cou.	101½	50	do s30	90¼
2,000	U.S. 6s, 1 yr. Certf.	98⅛	300	do	90½
500	Ill. War Loan	103	50	do s10	90½
1,000	Virginia St. 6s	62½	50	do	90⅝
10,000	Missouri St. 6s	51¾	50	Hud. River R. s30	73½
3,000	Mo. St. 6s, Iss. to H. & St. Jo.	73	100	do	73¾
2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '81	115	450	do	74
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	115	100	do s30	74
500	N. Y. Central 6s	106¼	1000	Harlem Railroad	22½
5,000	N.Y.C. 7s, '76 con.	115	500	do s10	22½
1,000	Erie 3d M. B. '83	106¾	100	do s60	22¼
9,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	101	100	N. J. Cent. R.	150
1,000	do	101½	100	Harlem R. Pref.	50½
2,000	Hud. R. 3d M.	101½	100	do	50⅜
1,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F.	113	200	do	50¼
1,000	Mich. S. 2d m.	92½	100	do s30	50½
8,000	A.&T.H. 2d M Pf.	77½	200	do s60	50⅛
12,000	Chi.&N.W.Ast.B.	62	15	Mich. Cen. R.	87⅜
10,000	Ch.&N.W. 2d m.	34¼	50	do	87½
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	80¼	20	do	87⅜
1,000	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	103	900	M. S. & N. I. R.	38¼
8,000	P.Ft.W.&C.2dm.	92	300	do	39
5,000	Buf.&St.L. 1st m.	107	450	do s30	38¼
1,000	Det. M. &T. 1st m.	98	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S. s30	82
60	Park Bank	118	100	do	82¼
50	Union Bank	106½	23	do	82½
10	East River Bank	93	50	Panama Railroad	157¾
15	Am. Ex. Bank	97½	50	do s30	157½
5,000	Amer. Gold	130¼	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. b30	79½
11,000	do b30	130⅜	1100	do	79
2,000	do	130⅜	100	do b10	79
31,000	do	130½	550	do b30	79
5,000	do s30	130⅜	25	do	78¾
100	Penn. Coal Co.	115½	200	do s30	78¾
850	Cumb. Coal Pref'd.	13	2000	Ill. Cen. Canc. B. Sp.	60
110	Pac. M. S. Co.	119½	500	Cl. & Pitts. R.	40½
100	do	119¼	100	do b60	40¾
25	do s30	119	230	do	40⅛
50	do b10	119⅜	200	do b30	40½
50	do s10	119½	40	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	138
237	N. Y. Cen. R.	102½	300	Gal. & Chic. R.	81
150	do s30	102½	200	do	81⅛
300	do b30	102⅝	150	do s30	80¾
600	do s30	102¼	50	do s60	80⅞
50	do	102½	100	do s60	80½
150	Erie Railway s30	61¼	500	Cleve. & Tol. R.	66½
100	do s10	61¼	100	do b30	66½
300	do	61¼	500	do s30	66¼
50	do b60	61½	700	do	66⅜
100	do s60	61	50	Chic. & Rock I. R.	79¼
5	Mil. & Pr. du C. 2d P	77½	11	Chic., B. & Q. R.	86
10	do	78	50	do	85½
			32	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.	52

SECOND BOARD.

$18,000	U.S. 6s, '81, R.	104	100	Erie R. Pref.	[illegible]
12,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ ct. Notes	104¾	50	do	91½
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	54	50	do s10	91¾
10,000	Missouri St. 6s	52	200	do b60	92
10,000	Mo. 6s Iss. to Hn. & St. J.	73	500	do b3	92
5,000	Erie 3d M. B. '83	106¾	200	Harlem R. R.	22¼
5,000	C.&N.W. 2d M.Bs.	34½	200	do s10	22⅜
14,000	Ch.&N.W. Ast.B.	62	100	Reading R. R.	75½
1,000	Pacific R. Bs., 7s	66	200	do	76
20,000	Amer. Gold	130⅜	50	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	33
5,000	do b30	130⅝	150	Mich. Cen. R.	88¼
65,000	do	130¼	100	do b30	88½
15,000	do s30	130½	100	do	88½
50	Bank of Commerce	98½	200	do b30	88¾
25	Cumb. Coal Pref.	13	50	do	88⅜
400	Pa. Mail S. Co.	120	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	39¼
200	do	120¼	600	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	83
75	Penn. Coal Co.	115	50	do	82¾
500	N. Y. Central R. b30	102¾	4000	Ill. Cen. Can'd B.S.	62
150	do	102¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. S'p. b30	80
100	Erie Railway	61¾	500	do s30	80
250	do	62	500	do s30	79¾
100	do s30	61¾	100	do	80¼
12	do	62¼	200	do	80½
300	do	62⅛	1200	do	80
50	do s10	62	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	40½
450	Hudson River R.	74½	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	81½
50	Harlem R. Pref.	51	100	do	81⅜
200	do	51¼	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	66½
			100	Chic. & R. I. R.	79¾
			100	do s10	79½

SATURDAY, Nov. 22—P. M.

The course of the Stock Market, to-day, was to rather higher prices on the list round. The turn is owing, in part, to an easier supply of Money to the Brokers at 6@7 ℘ cent., the inside figure being accepted by lenders after 12 o'clock. The price of Gold was steady at 130½@130⅜, although the export demand this week is about $2,500,000. The inquiry for Government Stocks and Treasury 7.30 ℘ cents is active to-day. The large holders of Treasury 7.30 ℘ cents refuse to sell at 104 ℘ cent.

At the Second Board, and later in the afternoon, the general market was firm in demand and decidedly higher in prices; the following about the last figures:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	104	104	N. Y. Central	102¾	102¾
U. S. 5s, 1874	92½	92¾	Erie Common	61¾	62⅜
Treas. 7.30 ℘ cts.	104	104	Erie Preferred	90	91⅞
U.S. Cus. Notes	124½	124½	Hudson	73½	74½
Missouris	51¾	52	Mich. Central	87½	88⅜
Tennessees	54	54	Mich. Southern	38½	39⅜
Pacific	118¾	120¼	Illinois Central	78¾	79¾
Panama	157½	157½	Toledo	66½	66¾
Rock Island	79½	79¾	Pittsburgh	40½	40½
Galena	81	81½	Mich. Guarant'd	81½	82½
Harlem	22½	22¼	Gold	130½	130⅜

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107½	Commerce Scrip Stock	97
Manhattan	128	Broadway	140
Merchants'	103	Mercantile	115
Union	106	American Exchange	97
America	112½	Pacific	131
City	117	Chatham	89
Phœnix	103	Bank of the Republic	99
North River	97	Citizens'	100
Tradesmen's	100	East River	93
Greenwich	155	Shoe & Leather	101
National	96	Continental	88
Merchants' Exchange	91	St. Nicholas	92
State of New-York	97	Commonwealth	85
Commerce	98	Park	117

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106¼	N. Ind. & Goshen L., '68	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	100	Mch. So. & N. In. s.f. 7 ℘c.	102¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s Subsct'n	100	Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	106
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	106	T. H. & A. 2ds pref.	77½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	113	Chi. & N. W. Int Bs.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	114½	Chi. & N. W. first Ass.	61½
Erie seconds, '79	112	Chi. & N. W. seconds	34½
Erie thirds, '83	106½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	50
Erie fourths, '80	101	Lack. & W. Bonds	109¼
Erie fifths, '88	100¼	Tol. & Wab. firsts	97
Buff. N.Y. & E. 1sts '77	98	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext'd	103
Hudson firsts, '69	115	Gal. & Chi. seconds	110
Hudson seconds s.f. '85	113	Chi. & Rock I. firsts	110
Hudson thirds '75	101½	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	103
Hudson, con., '67	95½	N. J. Cen. firsts	112
Harlem firsts, '69–'73	109½	N. J. Cen. seconds	106
Harlem seconds '64	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	106
Harlem thirds '68	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	91½
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c.' 69–72	110½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	70
Mich. Cen. n.f., 8 ℘c. '82	113	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	100
Chi. Bur. & Q. 8 ℘c. firsts	115	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	100
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. seconds	92½	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	71

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, was as follows: Receipts, $4,459,923 47, including for Customs $135,000; payments, $3,550,760 49; balance, $25,005,002 93.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 12
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 13
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 15
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 19
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 19
Hibernian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 20
China	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 22
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 26
City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 26
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 27
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 29
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 4
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 31
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 14

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 29
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 29
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 3
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 6
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 10
China	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 24
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 27
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 10

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.......................5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE.
AT JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
NO. 551 BROADWAY,

a full assortment of every article desirable for family mourning at extremely low prices.

N. B.—Bombazines, Merinoes and Black Silks at old prices for the present. Call and examine.

Observe, No. 551 Broadway between Spring and Prince sts. W. JACKSON.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS a large and well assorted stock in French and German nice-fitting corsets, at $1; new shape Skirts, best steel, 60c.; also, Misses' Waists and Skirts. N. B.—Paris Kid Gloves, only 75c., bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED English woman wants a situation as first-class cook; she understands her business in all its branches: soups, game, jelly, creams, pastries, bread and biscuit baking, sends up dinners neat and fashionable, and would be found a valuable servant to any family who may require her services; she will engage by the day, week or permanent. Call or address No. 2 Astor-place, in the dye store.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY WILL ACcommodate one or two single gentlemen or a gentleman and his wife, at No. 116 11th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board, at No. 73 2d-av., near 4th-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

MACHINISTS' TOOLS FOR SALE AT the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Large planer, five lathes, three small drills, one Dix press. Apply on the premises. SAM. LEGGETT, Sup't.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, such as Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, and Howe's, for sale on part payment down, and balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

SUTLERS
SUPPLIED WITH EVERY VARIETY
OF CRACKERS AND CAKE, AT THE
NEW-ENGLAND BAKERY,
No. 175 WASHINGTON-ST.
KNAPP & WORTHEN.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man—a Protestant—as porter in a dry goods or grocery establishment; writes a good hand, and is expert at calculations. Address, for two days, C. N., No. 369 6th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a thoroughly competent and experienced young man; can give the highest references in this City. Address H. D., No. 109 10th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF T [illegible] Street Congregational Church, [illegible] will preach TO-MORROW [illegible] ject—*The Beatitudes*; followed by *Flowers for the C dren*; and at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Shibboleth*; or, *Partisan's Password*. Sunday School at 9 and o'clock. Lecture every TUESDAY EVENING, by Pastor.

ARMY AND HOSPITAL MEETING. A public Union meeting will be held by the Ameri Tract Society on SUNDAY EVENING, the 23d, in Presbyterian Church on 5th-av., corner of 19th-st. Dr. RICE, Pastor.) Addresses by Rev. Dr. STEVEN Secretary, Rev. L. B. ROCKWOOD, of Boston, who has returned from a visit to the camps and hospitals on Potomac, Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS and Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH. A collection will be taken.

PORT ROYAL AND THE FREEDME Rev. M. FRENCH, at the Church of the Puritans, Sabbath evening, 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock, will give account of the condition, progress and wants of the ple; also of the recent military service of the First R ment, South Carolina Volunteers. A collection wil taken to procure a flag for the Regiment.

REV. GEORGE JUNKIN, D. D., LA President of William and Mary's College, Virgi and father-in-law to Stonewall JACKSON, and who, fo love to the old flag and loyalty to the Union, was fo to leave Virginia, will preach in the Canal-st. Pre terian Church, (entrance in Greene-st.,) on SUND at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M. Strangers invited.

MERCER-ST. CHURCH.—REV. ROBERT Booth will preach a sermon on SUNDAY EVENI before the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missio Society, in Mercer-st. Church, commencing at 7 o'cloc

LEWIS E. JACKSON, }
OLIVER E. WOOD, } Committee of
A. MERWIN, } Arrangeme

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURC Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor. preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. AFT NOON, at 3 o'clock a general prayer-meeting will be EVENING, at 7 o'clock, Rev. THOS. EASTON is expe to preach. Preaching every evening next week. public invited. Seats free.

THE GREENE-STREET UNITED PR BYTERIAN CONGREGATION, (Rev. JAMES PER, Pastor,) whose church edifice was lately bu down, having obtained the use of the Lecture-room tached to the Scotch Presbyterian Church in 14th-st. tween 5th and 6th avs., will meet for public worshi said room, on the last SUNDAY of November, and u further notice, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Entrance to Lecture-room on 15th-st.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH the Bethany Baptist Church, (55th-st., between ington and 3d avs.,) SUNDAY MORNING, at o'clock. Preaching in the evening at 7½ o'clock. bath School at 9 and 2 o'clock Seats free.

JANES M. E. MISSION—NO. 321 WEST 4 st., between 10th and 11th avs. Rev. D. will preach SUNDAY, the 24th inst. at 3 o'clock Also, preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sun school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

EAST WARREN-ST. METHODIST EP COPAL CHURCH, between Court and Smith South Brooklyn. Preaching at 10½ o'clock, H. W by Rev. Dr. ROACH; at 3 P. M., by Rev. J. F. BOOTH; 7 P. M. by Rev. JAS. HEYWARD.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR VISION-ST.—The Rev. Mr. PEGG, the Pastor, preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. ject for the morning: *The Kingdom of Heaven and Merchant Man.* Subject for the evening: *The Ang Question to the Bereaved.*

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNAC (City Assembly Rooms,) No. 446 Broadway.—Preach 10½ A. M., Rev. E. F. REMINGTON. Evening, CHA CHAUCER GOSS. Subject—*Rise up and Walk.* Musi Father REED's Old Folks. Strangers, young men families welcome. Children's meeting at 2 o'clock.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, 35TH- between 4th and Lexington avs. The second course of lectures on the *Symbolic Character of the S Scriptures*, will be delivered by Rev. ABIEL SILVER, MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public invited. Seats free.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH— tween Rivington and Delancy. Rev. Dr. DURBIN preach in this Church on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. J. W. HORNE and others will address the Sabbath School at 3 P. M. Rev. Dr. CROOKS will preach in the eve at 7 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTIO (Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st. and east of 6th Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FL will preach MORNING and EVENING.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, CORNER Houston and Mott sts.—A sermon for the bene the Moravian Foreign Mission cause will be preache SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 23, by the Pastor, Rev SEPH H. KUMMER.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. PRES terian Church, near the 7th-av. Service Thanksgiving Day, at 11 o'clock A. M. Sermon by Pastor, Rev. FREDERICK G. CLARK. Subject—*God Fire; or, Our National Position.*

REV. WM. O. LAMSON, RECTOR the American Episcopal Church in Paris, will pre in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton and Mont sts., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, 23d inst., on subject of the Church in Paris.

THE HERALD OF THE COMING KI OF GLORY will proclaim the Word of Prophecy SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, in Union Bu ings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free, and all who love Ch are invited to come and partake of a spiritual feast.

PROFESSOR MATTISON, 41st STREE near 6th avenue. At 10½ *Now and Then: or* [illegible] *a glass darkly and face to face.* At 7½ the sermon Oct. 26th on the *Duration of Future Punishment.* S vices on Thursday next at 11 o'clock.

REV. THOMAS L. HARRIS WI preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects—Morning, *Self-Greatn and Divine Greatness;*" Evening, *The Essentials of Christian State.* Seats free.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURC corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., west side. Services in t Church on SUNDAY NEXT, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 7½ o'clock in the eveni Preaching in the evening by Prof. HITCHCOCK.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WI preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, 39 Forsyth-st., near New-Canal, on SUNDAY EVE ING. A special collection will be taken for this Missi All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXIN ton-av., corner of East 30th-st. Rev. STEPHEN TYNG, Jr., Rector. Services on Sunday, at 10½ A. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector of St. Stephe Church, will preach in the evening.

SANDS-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REUNION members of Church and Sabbath School. Sermon 10½ by the Pastor. Addresses and singing exerci school at 2 o'clock. Addresses in the Evening a o'clock, by former members of the Church and school.

DIVINE SERVICE ACCORDING TO T usages of the Reformed Dutch Church, will be in Philips' Hall, Broadway, above 45th-st. on next Lor Day, conducted by the Rev. Dr. VAN NEST. Service 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. [illegible] Rector of St John's Church, Staten Island, will prea on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIS CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches SUNDA at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M. he will give the first of t discourses on the doctrine of a *Future Life and Imm tality.*

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH, CO ner of Clinton and Pacific sts., Brooklyn.—Preach ing on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. MARVIN R. VI CENT, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday-School at A. M. and 2 P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to a

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BE tween 6th and 7th avs. Rev. JAMES M. DICKSO will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Nov. 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M. Strangers are ver cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD 54th-st. west of 2d-av. Rev. RALPH HOYT Rector. Ser vices on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. ROBERT HOLDEN will preach in the AFTERNOON. THANKSGIVING DAY service at 11 o'clock.

"AUTHENTICITY OF THE SCRIPTURES." —Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach the second sermon upon this subject SABBATH EVENING in the Laight st. Church corner of Laight and Varick sts. He will preach in the MORNING upon *The Eighth Beatitude.*

GEORGE STORRS, EDITOR OF THE *Bible Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 6 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject: *The Power of Sacrifice.*

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, SIXteenth-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAYS, at 4 P. M. Subject—*Righteousness, the Foundation of God's Kingdom.*

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. F. S. DE HASS, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. WM. MACALISTER. Seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., east of Broadway. Rev. A. A. WOOD, D. D., will preach next Sabbath morning, and Rev. J. S B. DUNN, as usual, in the afternoon, at 10½ and 3 o'clock.

OLD FIFTIETH-ST. M. E. CHURCH— Hall corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Public are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. J. WESTCOTT will preach in the Chapel on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Nov. 23, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free. Public invited.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—[illegible] A good educated physician, with means, will find an unusual chance to make a fortune. Agents not noticed. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

THE FULL INTRINSIC VALUE PAID for Diamonds, Pearls and all precious stones [illegible] B. W. PLUMB, Diamond Broker, No. 512 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF
REAL BRONZES,
REAL BRONZE CLOCKS,
BRONZE GROUPS AND STATUETTES,
SEVRES VASES,
FRENCH DINNER SETS,
TOILET SETS,
CRYSTAL GLASS,
BISQUET STATUETTES,
And other magnificent French goods just landed ex ships MERCURY and GERMANIA.
To be sold at Auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, at his Salesroom,
No. 158 BROADWAY,
AT
2 o'clock on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 24th, 25th and 26th inst.

The above surpass any that have as yet been imported, being of entirely new designs and decorations. Ladies and the public are especially invited to examine them. To be positively sold without any reserve, on Foreign Account.

Among the REAL BRONZES may be noticed two superb
CHEVAUX-DE-MARLY,
STATUE OF ST. JOHN,
STATUETTES OF REUBENS,
VAN DYCK, MILTON,
SHAKESPEARE,
And many others; forming the most splendid sale ever offered in this country.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

The great sale of Real Bronzes, Clocks, &c., will commence on MONDAY, at
2 O'CLOCK.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

OF
VALUABLE MACHINERY,

Consisting of one 80-horse-power steam engine, 10 Woodworth's planing, tonguing and grooving machines, 7 surfacing machines, both wood and iron frames; also, a large variety of duplicates for Woodworth's planing machines, lathes, planers and drilling machines for working iron. Also, a large variety of other machinery will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by EDWARD SCHENCK, at No. 22 Dey-st., where the above can be examined any time previous to the sale, which will be absolute. By order of

T. J. B. SCHENCK,
CAROLINE SCHENCK, } Administrators.

INSTRUCTION.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J. Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 38 Nassau-st., and No. 874 Broadway.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments, (both sexes.) Jan. 2 term opens. Fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERSTOWN, New-York. $40 pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 5. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had much experience in teaching, desires engagements to teach by the hour in schools or private families. Address S. H., No. 90 Clinton-place.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing; rent, $16 per month till 1st May, or can be rented for a year from that day, also.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—FOR A LONG TERM, THE PROPerty known by the street number 70, (seventy,) in Murray-st., two doors west of College-place. Apply to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of Columbia College, 71 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and waybill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

BARGAINS IN
TEAS, WINES, FLOUR, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW is now offering his immense stock of goods at wholesale and retail, at prices and in quantities to suit everybody. Call and see for yourselves. Goods sent free in the City. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles: walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $8; partial sets, gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

DIRECTORY OF THE HOSPITALS.

The SANITARY COMMISSION have established an office of information in regard to patients in the Hospitals of the District of Columbia, and of Frederick City, Maryland. By a reference to books, which are corrected daily, an answer can, under ordinary circumstances, be given by return mail to the following questions:

1st. Is (giving name and regiment) at present in the hospitals of the District or of Frederick City?

2d. If so, what is his proper address?

3d. What is the name of the Surgeon or Chaplain of the hospital?

4th. If not in hospital at present, has he recently been in hospital?

5th. If so, did he die in hospital, and at what date?

6th. If recently discharged from hospital, was he discharged from service?

7th. If not, where did he go on leaving?

The Commission is prepared also to furnish more specific information as to the condition of any patient named, within twenty-four hours after a request to do so, from an officer of any of its corresponding societies.

The office of the Directory will be open daily from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M., and accessible in urgent cases at any hour of the night.

If found to be practicable the duty here undertaken locally by the Commission will be extended to include all the general hospitals in the country.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.
Adams House, No. 244 F street, Washington, D. C.

U. S.
"FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR
SIX PER CENT.
BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.
Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated. Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,
Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of
$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE OF INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

BONDS OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN.
SIX AND SEVEN PER CENTS.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals, at the office of Messrs. E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, at No. 17 William-st., in the City of New-York, until noon on the 1st day of December next, at which time they will be opened, for the following described Bonds of the State of Michigan:

$250,000 7 per cent. 5-year Bonds.
223,000 6 per cent. 10-year Bonds.
186,000 6 per cent. 15-year Bonds.
214,000 6 per cent. 20-year Bonds.
$873,000 in all

All offers must be made in sealed packages, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Bids for State Bonds of Michigan."

These Bonds will be dated Jan. 1, 1863, and will have coupons attached for the semi-annual payment of interest in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be reimbursed.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State, approved March 11, 1861, and the proceeds can only be used for the redemption of an equal amount of Bonds formerly issued by the State, and "redeemable, at the pleasure of the State, after the 1st day of January, 1863," which Bonds will be received at par in the payment of the Bonds now offered.

No bids will be considered at less than the par value of the Bonds.

The money for accepted bids must be paid by the 22d day of December.

JOHN OWEN.
Treasurer State Michigan.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three inspectors of the next election, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

FOR DIRECTORS.
Effingham Townsend,
William Agnew,
William S. Herriman,
Jacob R. Nevius,
Jacob A. Robertson,
Charles N. S. Rowland,
Edward G. Faile,
John J. Phelps,
Jacob Harsen,
Edmund Penfold,
C. P. Leverich,
William G. Read,
Charles Burkhalter,
F. C. Havemeyer,
Abraham R. Van Nest,
Edward H. Owen,
John F. Halstead,
Lawrence M. Luther,
Charles D. Matthews,
William R. Thurston.

FOR INSPECTORS.
Matthew Bird,
Abraham B. Embury.
Peter I. Nevius, Jr.,

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. N. S. Rowland, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

NO. 21 WALL-ST.,
Corner of Broad.
GWYNNE & DAY,
STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,
Offer their services for the purchase or sale of United States Stocks, State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and all other securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.

New-York State Stocks constantly on hand and for sale.

United States "Five-Twenty" Registered and Coupon Six Per Cent. Stocks constantly on hand and for sale at par and accrued interest. These Bonds can be had in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
GWYNNE & DAY.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.

These Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

J. B. GREENMAN,
(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.
REFERENCES.
Daniel S. Miller,
Thomas H. Faile.
Dater, Clarke & Co.,
John P. March.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY, No. 30 Broadway, Nov. 17, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR SIX TRUSTEES OF this institution will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 1st day of December next. The polls will be open at 1 o'clock, and closed at 2 o'clock P. M.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

NEW-ORLEANS CITY COUPONS.
Holders of past due coupons of the City of New-Orleans are requested to present them for payment to the Bank of America, before the 1st day of December next.

CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Receiver's certificates for advances made to the Company will be purchased at a premium, by WESTON, DORIC & CO.,
No. 19 William-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

NOTICE—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1862, from Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of same at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York.
[illegible] VAIL, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of unassented Stock and Bonds of this Road, (now Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien,) are requested to call at my office, No. 60 Wall-st.
E. R. MEADS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For fencing vacant lots on south side of Thirtieth-street, one hundred feet west of Second-avenue; north side of Thirty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and St. Gabriel's Church; southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue; north side of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; south side of Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets and Tenth and Eleventh avenues; north side of Fifty-eighth-street; south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Seventh-avenue to buildings on said street, west of Seventh-avenue; west side of Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets; block bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets; and block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues; and southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on south side of Thirtieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, known by the Ward numbers 3,318 and 3,319; north side of Thirty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, known by the Ward map numbers 4,454 to 4,457, inclusive; on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, known by the Ward map number 1,894; west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, known by Ward map number 1,891; north side of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by Ward map numbers 7 to 13, 15 to 29, inclusive of block 175; south side of Forty-second street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, known by Ward map numbers 48 and 47, of block number 88; south side of Fifty-ninth-street and north side of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and west side of Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, known by Ward map numbers 27, 28, 31 to 35, and 37 to 40, inclusive of block number 59; on block bounded by Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, Ninth-avenue and Broadway, known by the Ward map numbers 1 to 4, 13 to 16, 25, 51, 52 and 64, of block number 106; and on block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, by the Ward map numbers 18, 19, 48, 49, 57, 57½, 59 to 61, inclusive of block number 177; and on the southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers street, by the Ward map numbers 1,150, 1,151 and 1,152.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 22, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For setting curb and gutter and flagging Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets; building receiving basin southeast corner Thirty-second-street and Madison-avenue; receiving basin southwest corner of Leonard and Baxter-street; paving Thirteenth-street from Fifth-avenue to and through University-place to Eleventh-street, and in Eleventh-street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels land, situated on both sides of Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets; on the southerly side of Thirty-second-street, between Madison and Fourth-avenue, on the westerly side of Baxter-street, between Leonard and Worth streets; both sides of Thirteenth-street, between Fifth-avenue and a point half way distant between Broadway and University-place, east side of Fifth-avenue from and to points half way distant between Twelfth and Thirteenth, and Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, both sides of University-place, from a point half way between Tenth and Eleventh streets, to a point half way distant between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, both sides of Eleventh-street, from a point half way distant between University-place and Fifth-avenue to Broadway, both sides of Twelfth-street, from a point distant half way between Fifth-avenue and University-place to a point distant half way between University-place and Broadway and on the west side of Broadway from a point distant half way between Tenth and Eleventh streets to a point distant half way between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 22, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent., and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 22d day of September, 1862.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1862.

Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for two hundred and ten thousand (210,000) yards of White Cartridge Cloth, in width and proportions as follows, viz.:

10,000 yards, 19 inches wide.
10,000 yards, 22 inches wide.
20,000 yards, 24½ inches wide.
10,000 yards, 25½ inches wide.
10,000 yards, 28½ inches wide.
90,000 yards, 30 inches wide.
10,000 yards, 31 inches wide.
50,000 yards, 35 inches wide.

210,000

To be delivered at the Navy-yard in this City free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation.
S. P. BROWN, Navy Agent.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until FRIDAY, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery in this city, at any point that may be required, of five hundred army transportation wagons, to be made of the best material, according to specifications to be seen in this office, and subject to inspection; all to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 31st December, 1862. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.
(Signed) A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DRUG store, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st., to a cash customer; it is a first-rate chance. Inquire of H. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$500—FOR SALE.—A FANCY BAKERY AND Saloon; the best stand on Broadway. This is a rare chance. Address ROYCE, Station D.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—ON TUESDAY, DEC. 2, at 12 M., there will be a very large sale of Real Estate, under mortgage foreclosure, at Trinity Building (basement), No. 111 Broadway. The opportunity now presented to merchants and capitalists will not occur again for a long period. The property lies on the high table land close to the Fort Washington dépôt, and will cut up most advantageously. See advertisement in the *Evening Post*. The premises are now vacant and open for inspection. It is perfectly well known that nothing under $125,000 cash would have purchased this property in 1860, and by sales of lots below that, it was very cheap, relatively, at that figure. Parties contemplating investments in real estate would do well to examine into the merits and numerous advantages presented by this sale. The owner of the equity will cheerfully, and, he trusts, fairly, answer all inquiries. He is now obliged to enter the market, and asks simply a fair field. The sale will be positive, without adjournment. Terms, cash in thirty days; but should the buyer desire it, all over forty thousand dollars may remain on mortgage.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 327 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 84 Broad-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED TO RENT.—A TWO-STORY COTtage, with barn, and from three to five acres of land, not more than seven miles from Hoboken Ferry, within walking distance of a railroad dépôt or an omnibus route. Address, stating particulars, S. P., care of Postmaster, Hackensack, N. J.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c.; lot 75x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
INCREASING SUCCESS
OF THE
STERLING COMEDIES.
ANOTHER WEEK'S GREAT PROGRAMME.
MONDAY, Nov. 24—(Fifth time)—CENTRAL PARK.
TUESDAY, Nov. 25—BOSOM FRIENDS.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26—MONEY.
Observe! the great comic drama of CENTRAL PARK, with its great cast, new scenery, machinery and panoramic action, will be given
THURSDAY, Nov. 27, THANKSGIVING HOLIDAY NIGHT.
FRIDAY, Nov. 28—THE JEALOUS WIFE.
SATURDAY, Nov. 29—CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
Which (notwithstanding the unfavorable weather of Thursday,) attracted that night a second very crowded and elegant audience, who evinced their great gratification by continuous manifestations of approval.
MONDAY, Dec. 1—(First time)—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

THE GREAT MUSICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON.
MISS TERESA CARENO,
THE CHILD PIANIST,
EIGHT YEARS OF AGE,
Whose astonishing performances on the Piano before the connoisseur and dilettante of New-York have created the liveliest surprise and gratification, will have the honor of giving her
FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25,
AT IRVING HALL.
The following artists will assist Miss CARENO:
MADAME ELENA D'ANGRI,
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
the new tenor, and pupil of
SIGNOR ABELLA,
who will preside at the piano;
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
the celebrated violinist and musical director;
Messrs. MOSENTHAL, BERGNER, MATZKA and PREUSSER.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 769 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and Irving Hall.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
DIRECTOR..........CARL ANSCHUTZ.
SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at 8 o'clock,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
with the PRINCIPAL ARTISTS and the GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE OPERA, in an Extraordinary Brilliant Programme
REPERTOIRE FOR THE WEEK:
MONDAY, Nov. 24, Beethoven's Grand Classic Opera of FIDELIO.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, First Night of Lortzong's Comic Opera of
DER WILDSCHUETZ (THE POACHER).
THURSDAY, Nov. 27, (Thanksgiving Day,) Adams' POSTILLON OF LONJUMEAU.
FRIDAY, Nov. 28, Second Night of the charming Opera of
DER WILDSCHUETZ (THE POACHER).
SATURDAY, Nov. 29, Mozart's chef d'œuvre of THE MAGIC FLUTE (DIE ZAUBERFLOETE).

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS
PALACE OF MUSIC,
14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
THE CAMPBELLS TRIUMPHANT.
FIRST WEEK OF MR. H. T. RUMSEY,
the great Banjo Player, just arrived from England.
THANKSGIVING DAY—MATINEE for Ladies and Children at 3 o'clock.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
This beautiful Hall is entirely remodeled and improved—a new floor has been laid to command a full view of the stage, &c., neat, warm and comfortable.
By request of many families,
A GRAND MATINEE
On SATURDAY,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
commencing at 3 o'clock.
Doors open in the evening at 6¾; commence at 7¾.
Tickets 25 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND,
Entrance corner Fifth-avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.
THE ONLY PRIVATE SKATING POND IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
These grounds cover an area of
ELEVEN ACRES OF GROUND,
located between 4th and 5th-avs., 57th and 59th-sts.
The Pond will be opened under the management of OSCAR F. OATMAN, Esq., late President or the Washington Skating Pond of Brooklyn.
Only a limited number of persons of character and respectability will be received as subscribers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Season tickets for a gentleman and two ladies......	$10 00
Extra ladies' tickets..............	2 50
Minor, under 15 years..............	5 00

Tickets for sale at the office of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel, St. Nicholas Hotel and Astor House, and at the principal office at Conover & Walker's, No. 474 Broadway. All communications must be addressed to the principal office.
JOHN L. BROWN, General Superintendent.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
NOW OPEN, THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

"A TRULY WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT."—LOWELL MASON.
MASON & HAMLIN'S NEW HARMONIUMS, with AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL, embodying the most important improvements effected in reed instruments for many years. In the language of the New-York *Musical Review*, these "enable the bellows of the instrument to approach even the *human* bellows—the lungs themselves—in capacity for expression."

For drawing-rooms, churches, schools, &c., MASON & HAMLIN'S Harmoniums are unrivaled. Prices, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, all styles, $45 to $200 each.

"In every respect they are far superior to anything I have ever seen, of the kind, in Europe or America."—GEO. WASHBURNE MORGAN.

"Your Organ-Harmoniums surpass anything in this line I have yet seen, whether French or American."—JOHN ZUNDEL.

"I prefer them to all others which I have touched, heard or seen."—WILLIAM MASON.

New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard. MASON BROTHERS.

$160.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $160; do., with carved legs, $175; do., with pearl keys, $250 and $300. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $140. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dépôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for waystations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—An extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10, and New-York at 11 P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:27 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in every part of the country. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DINORAH.
DEBUT OF MLLE. CORDIER.
Mr. J. GRAU announces with much satisfaction that he has completed his arrangement for the Production of MEYERBEER'S NEW OPERA, in three acts, of
DINORAH;
LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.
This important and interesting work will be given for the first time on
MONDAY, NOV. 24.
Wherever this latest inspiration of the illustrious composer of "Les Huguenots" has been performed it has been pronounced a chef d'œuvre. The legend on which the opera of
DINORAH
is founded affords frequent opportunities for that vivid contrast of style and alternate change from "lively to severe" which he so much cultivates. The result is a unique work of art, so astonishingly felicitous that, while it delights the general public by the irresistible blandishments of melody, it surprises the musician by its learned combinations and novel and beautiful effects of instrumentation.
NEW SCENERY
has been prepared for the Opera by Mr. Calyo, and the scene at the Mill Dam of the
INUNDATION,
will, it is believed, fully maintain the high repute of the establishment.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
MONDAY, Nov. 24, at 8 o'clock precisely,
First night of Meyerbeer's new opera, in three acts, of
DINORAH,
(LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL,)
Début of the new prima donna,
MLLE. ANGIOLINA CORDIER
It will be given with new and magnificent scenery by Calyo.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY.
AN ENLARGED CHORUS.
and the following extraordinary cast:

Mlle. CORDIER..........	as	..........Dinorah
Mlle. MORENSI..........	as	..........The first Goatherd
Sig. BRIGNOLI..........	as	..........Corentin
Sig. SUSINI..........	as	..........The Hunter
Sig. AMODIO..........	as	..........Hoel
Miss STOCKTON..........	as	..........Second Goatherd

To give due effect to the Episode of the third act, Signor BRIGNOLI has kindly consented to sing
THE FAMOUS REAPER'S SONG,
which can only be effectively given by an artist of superior merit.
The performance will commence with the
GRAND SYMPHONIC AND CHORAL OVERTURE,
THE PILGRIMAGE TO PLOERMEL,
being a musical description of the events that are supposed to have taken place prior to the commencement of the action. It will be performed by
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY,
AND
THE INVISIBLE CHORUS.
The musical portion of the Opera has been prepared and carefully rehearsed by..........Signor MUZIO
The mise en scene is under the general superintendence of Sig. SCOLA.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
On account of the importance and difficulty of the great Symphony, no interruption can possibly be permitted during its performance. Visitors are therefore respectfully requested to be in their places before it commences, or they will have to wait its conclusion to be shown to their seats.
THE FREE LIST.
With the exception of the Press, will on this occasion, be entirely suspended, nor will any person be admitted without the admission tickets. Complimentary season tickets issued to others than the Press cannot be admitted.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, second night of
DINORAH.
The sale of tickets for the second night of DINORAH commences TO-MORROW (Monday) MORNING.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OPERA.
TUESDAY, Nov. 25, at 8,
FIRST GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
IL TROVATORE.
Début of Signoras GUERRABELLA and MORENSI, with BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, BARILI.

IRVING HALL.—MR. J. R. THOMAS' GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1862.
A NUMBER OF EMINENT ARTISTS WILL ASSIST ON THE OCCASION.
Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at the music stores, and at his residence, No. 123 Amity-st.

LECTURES.

ORATIONS.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.
MR. MASON JONES,
(Of Trinity College, Dublin,)
Will redeliver, by special request, his Oration on Curran and the Wits and Orators of the Irish Bar.
SYLLABUS.
Curran's Biographers: Mr. W. H. Curran, Thomas Davis, and Charles Phillips—Lords Byron and Erskine, Mme. De Stael, Dr. Birkbeck, Sheridan and John Foster bear testimony to Curran's wonderful powers—Illustrious Sons of Ireland—Her Oratory and her Music her greatest Glory—The several schools of Irish Eloquence—Curran compared with Pitt, Fox, Flood, Grattan, Burke, Avonmore, Dean Kirwan, Plunkett, O'Connell and Shiel—His School and College Life—Early Struggles at the Bar—His first Brief—"*The Monks of the Screw*"—Irish Society at that time—Enters Parliament—Defence of Rowan; its wonderful effects—"Universal Emancipation"—Speech for "Finnerty; Picture of the Informer"—"Liberty of the Press"—Rebellion of '98—Awful condition of Ireland—Death of T. W. Tone and Lord E. Fitzgerald—The Execution of the Brothers Shears—State Trials—Sarah Curran and Robert Emmett—Curran on the Bench—Resigns the Judicial Office—His Despondency and Death—His Power of Humor—Anecdotes of his wit, "bon mots," repartees—Variety and Versatility of his Genius—Nature of his Eloquence—His noble Character—Conclusion.

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
ETNA..........Saturday..........Nov. 29.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday..........Dec. 6.
KANGAROO..........Saturday..........Dec. 13.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin..........	$100	Steerage..........	$40
First cabin to London....	105	Steerage to London......	43
First cabin to Paris......	115	Steerage to Paris......	48
First cabin to Hamburg...	110	Steerage to Hamburg....	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
ANGLO-SAXON,
Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Nov. 29.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $100 and $86; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
AFRICA, SANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednes'y, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........	$165
Second Cabin Passage..........	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........	$140
Second Cabin Passage..........	80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,
LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.
One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly,
Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:

ILLINOIS..........	2,500 tons	AMERICA..........	2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY.....	1,800 tons	BONAPARTE....	3,000 tons

For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.
For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class steamship
"POTOMAC," CAPT. GEO. G. FLETCHER,
Will leave Pier No. 9 N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 o'clock, noon.
For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau..........	$50 00
Passage money to Havana..........	70 00

For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

SMALL CURRENCY BILLS.—CORPORAtions and merchants wishing to issue small currency bills will be furnished with samples and estimates on addressing the subscribers, FERD. MAYER & CO.,
Lithographers and Engravers, 96 Fulton-st., New-York.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THREE DAYS ONLY.
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE
$30,000 NUTT,
one of the most extraordinary Wonders of the world, will be on exhibition
ONLY FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER,
as he is preparing for a trip to Europe, and is nearly ready to sail.
He will be seen
AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING,
and at intervals, and on the stage, during each dramatic entertainment, will
GIVE A VARIETY OF PERFORMANCES,
including songs, dances, military drill, relate his history, &c., &c. Also to be seen,
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY,
New and beautiful life-like
WAX FIGURES
of our MOST DISTINGUISHED UNION GENERALS, of JEFF. DAVIS, WHAT IS IT? and BEAUREGARD,
Also, of
QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES.
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA
PERFORMING BEARS.
Will be exhibited and performed by the renowned Lion-tamer,
HERR DRIESBACH,
who has astonished the world with his
CHARMED POWER OVER WILD BEASTS.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH,
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, and a million other Wonders.
THREE SPLENDID DRAMAS
will be introduced—a different one each day.
MONDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
PAUVRETTE; OR, UNDER THE SNOW.
For the last time, positively.
TUESDAY, ISABELLE; OR, WOMAN'S LIFE.
WEDNESDAY, VICTORINE.
Mr. WM. B. HARRISON, Impromptu Comic Singer, appears at each performance.
Admission to all 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.
THANKSGIVING DAY.
Great preparations are being made for the celebration of this GLORIOUS ANNUAL FESTIVAL. UNEQUALED NOVELTIES have already been engaged, and a NEW DRAMA, entitled
HAROLD, THE SEA-KING;
Or,
THE ICE-QUEEN'S VOW!
prepared expressly for the day, will be
PERFORMED EVERY HOUR.
Visitors will find the morning performances on Thanksgiving Day the least crowded and most comfortable.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.
Great enthusiasm at the VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 25 East 27th-st., corner of Madison-av. Complete course in Vocal Gymnastics, Elocution and Calisthenics. Special attention given to the culture and development of the Voice. Vocal Gymnastics render the voice smooth, powerful and melodious, and prevent disease of the Throat and Lungs. Stammering radically cured. The system approved and practiced by the first masters in Europe.

FUN FOR THANKSGIVING DAY.—DAME FORTUNE'S PREDICTIONS, a capital game, just completed, consisting of fifty sensible and amusing questions and a thousand answers. It will afford great amusement, and is suitable for the most refined society. Got up in good style, and sold by G. M. FAIRCHILD, No. 14 Ann-st.; ALTHOF'S New-York Bazaar, No. 633 Broadway, and at booksellers', toy and fancy stores.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 59 WEST 14TH-ST.
Pupils can enter at any time. Private classes and schools attended. Circulars of terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE Treatise," (also a Treatise on Dyspepsia, on the Gravel, &c.,) No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases, will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure; but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of persons, (as so often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c.,) who will best appreciate his services.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. $3. Sold in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MIRACulous healing powers of the Apostolic day revived by the new practice of Medicated Electricity and Electrical Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. PIKE'S, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, diseases of females, &c. Rooms No. 29 Cooper Institute.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Why Holly Springs was Evacuated by the Rebels.

GEN. BRAGG NOT IN THE VICINITY.

The Rebels Going Into Winter Quarters at Abbeyville.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, Nov. 21.

A member of Maj.-Gen. GRANT'S Staff, direct from Lagrange, says that Gen. BRAGG is not in that vicinity, and that the report of the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 18th inst. is untrue.

A letter from Abbeyville to the Mobile *News*, says that Holly Springs was evacuated by the consent of all the rebel Generals, they not considering it a tenable point.

At Abbeyville the rebels are preparing to go into Winter quarters, and they consider it highly improbable that the Federals will attack them at that point.

This correspondent affirms that one-third of the rebel army are without blankets. He also says that they are half naked.

The Grenada *Appeal* has a dispatch, dated Richmond, 15th instant, which says that the Federals have a numerous fleet in the James River, in the neighborhood of Brandon Bar.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Nov. 22.

Reconnoissances from La Grange to Ripley, Miss., returned last night, having occupied that place and Orizaba, eight miles south of it, in 24 hours. Our forces took sixty or seventy prisoners, and seventy horses and mules. Our loss was nothing.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Nov. 22.

Gen. D. S. STANLEY arrived in this City to-day. Gen. A. J. SMITH has left to take charge of his command.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND

Movements of Gen. Crittenden's Corps—Skirmishing with the Enemy—Captures at Lebanon—Conduct of the Contrabands—Rumors about the Rebels.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CEDAR CREEK, Wilson County, Tenn., Nov. 11, 1862.

Gen. CRITTENDEN'S Corps of the army left Gallatin on the morning of the 10th, the Twenty-third Brigade of the Fifth Division, commanded by Col. STANLEY MATTHEWS, taking the advance, and going in the direction of Lebanon. A portion of MORGAN'S men, who had fled from Gallatin as we approached, had gone to Lebanon and taken a stand there. A lively chase or a brisk fight was anticipated. We crossed the Cumberland River at a small village called Lagardo, at 8 o'clock A. M. The Cumberland is now exceedingly low, and its passage easily accomplished without boats or bridges. This river, when at its average height, is one of the prettiest streams in America. Its source is among the Cumberland Mountains in Northeastern Kentucky, whence it flows through the hilly counties of Knox, Whitley, Wayne, Pulaski, Russell and Cumberland, and enters Tennessee through the county of Jackson. Its course is then through Smith County, and on westward, separating the fertile counties of Sumner and Wilson; it flows on through Davidson by Nashville, and through the counties of Cheatham, Montgomery and Stewart. Here it again enters Kentucky, running parallel with the Tennessee River, through the counties of Trigg, Lyon and Livingston to Smithland, where it empties into the Ohio. It is fed by innumerable mountain streams, which empty into it every few miles. Its principal affluents are Rockcastle River, Clinchy Fork and Stone's River, which is six miles from where we now are, on the road to Nashville.

We left Gallatin by way of the Lebanon turnpike, which we followed ten miles till it entered the main Nashville and Lebanon turnpike road, where we crossed the Cumberland and entered Wilson County. At the village of Lagardo, a small cavalry skirmish was had on the evening of the 10th. The Fourth Michigan Cavalry encountered some of MORGAN'S scouts, late in the afternoon. A Sergeant of the Michigan Cavalry, with his party, discovered the rebels on an opposite hill in the road. The Sergeant rode forward into the valley, where he was met by a rebel officer of their cavalry. The two shook hands and exchanged civilities, when they came to the conclusion that they were enemies, and each, calling up his men, they fell to fighting. The result was that the Michigan boys took three prisoners and captured three very fine blooded horses, without any loss on their part. A few miles this side of Lagardo, the rebels had lain the fences all down, and removed such obstructions as were on each side of the road, with the view of attacking our column. They did not venture to stand, however, but fled precipitately toward Lebanon as we advanced. On reaching the main turnpike, seven miles from Lebanon, the Eleventh brigade was drawn up in line of battle on an elevation commanding the road, pickets were thrown out, and the artillery placed in position. We remained in this position for two hours, when Gen. WOOD'S Division came up, and we took the Nashville end of the turnpike and came to this place, going into camp at 5 o'clock P. M. The brigade of STANLEY MATTHEWS, which had gone on the expedition to Lebanon, returned just after dark. The expedition succeeded in driving the rebels from the town. They left in hot haste before the approach of the brigade. We captured at Lebanon seven wagons loaded with flour and provisions, a small lot of whisky, several horses and a few prisoners. The [illegible] is, to-day, encamped at Cedar Creek, seven miles from Nashville, and thirteen from L[illegible]. We are awaiting orders, which are probably [illegible] held for the arrival of supplies. This (Wilson) County is one of the wealthiest and best improved in the State. The farms, though they show that recently their cultivation has been much neglected, are well improved, fertile and extensive. Heavy planters live all along the road, whose broad acres extend for miles, and whose aristocratic mansions show them to be the nabobs of the soil. Long rows of negro cabins are seen at short distances from the residence, indicating that the "institution" still flourishes here. These negroes, in large numbers, men, women and children, come to the roadside and evince the most comical and unsophisticated manifestations of delight at our appearance. The older ones bow, and grin, and scrape, and throw themselves into all sorts of the most ludicrous attitudes. The younger ones dance and frisk about in high glee. "GorAmighty bless you, gemmen—may you live allers," exclaimed a delighted old darkey as we passed yesterday. At the same time he bowed himself almost to the ground. These poor creatures are about all the friends we have in this region. They most willingly give all the information they have. They express great fears that they will be sent to the interior of the South to avoid the enforcement of the Proclamation in January. As to the white population, their doors are closed against us. They are our enemies. There is no Union element in this part of Tennessee—all that has been said about the suppression of public sentiment to the contrary notwithstanding. The people are rebels, thoroughly and intensely so. The men are nearly all in the rebel army, and the women are bitter, and treat us most contemptuously. Their complaints against our troops are loud and deep. One woman has lost a chicken or a turkey, and demands protection; another has had her cabbage-patch invaded, and requests a guard; while a third has had her cow milked, and appeals most piteously for protection, declaring that the "Southern troops were too much of gentlemen to impose on ladies in such a manner." Four or five have been to headquarters this morning to lay in their grievances, which have been in every instance of the most trivial character. Some of them come in carriages and buggies. Our patience has been put to the test severely. These she vixens, whose husbands and brothers are in the rebel service, and many of them of MORGAN'S gang, which is now prowling through the woods, annoying us, stealing our trains and picking up our men, are half the time spies, seeking information for the rebels. We feel more like ordering them from the lines than furnishing them protection, when their lawful and rightful protectors are waylaying us, stealing from us, murdering us, plundering the country and making war upon the very Government whose protection they ask. From a few older of the citizens, who were almost forced into conversation, we learned that quite a number had recently volunteered from this county for the rebel service, while still more had gone under the provisions of the conscript law. These older citizens are favorable to peace, but they declare that their people will never submit to the terms that the Government at Washington would impose. They still cling to the idea that they will yet be an independent Power. The great bugaboo of "foreign intervention" and recognition has again taken possession of the minds of the people of the South, and they confidently believe that England, France and Russia will recognize their independence before the 1st of January next. The rebel people here are better posted in regard to affairs at the North than one would suppose. The results of the recent elections in New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, etc., are familiar to them. They point boastfully and exultantly at the late Democratic gains as a signal rebuke, and a popular protest against, the President's Administration, and against the war.

They claim the results as a reaction of public opinion at the North favorable to their cause. Nor is there any use of denying the fact, that the results of these elections are worth more to the leaders of this rebellion in keeping their armies together, and inspiriting them with hope, than would have been the accession of large forces to their standard ready equipped for the field.

It is not ascertained when we leave this point, or what point will be our destination. We will evidently go to Murfreesboro, whether by way of Nashville or Lebanon we cannot say. The rebel Gen. BRECKINRIDGE is reported at Murfreesboro with a large rebel force, estimated by some at from 30,000 to 50,000, and by others again at 15,000 or 20,000. Some say that he is preparing to fall back, while others assert that he is being reinforced, and that a stand will be made there. Gen. CRITTENDEN is here at the head of his corps; he has received a telegram from Gen. ROSECRANS that the latter would reach Nashville from Bowling Green last night. We have exciting reports from Nashville this morning, to the effect that heavy fighting was had there on yesterday between the rebel forces of BUCKNER and CHEATHAM and our forces, which resulted in our whipping the rebels and driving them from the city. We have no particulars, and cannot vouch for the correctness of the report. MORGAN'S men are prowling around our very camps. They have picked up seventeen of our men belonging to the Seventy-ninth Indiana since yesterday. We are but five miles from the Hermitage; to-morrow I shall visit the former home and last resting-place of ANDREW JACKSON.

CURTIUS.

A Letter from the Home of Andrew Jackson—Present Condition of the Hermitage, &c.

HERMITAGE, DAVIDSON COUNTY., TENN., Thursday, Nov. 13, 1862.

The historic associations connected with this place, and the mighty memories which rush upon one at every part of the surroundings, so long supervised by one of the most remarkable, and certainly one of the strongest, men of his own or of any other age, are so overwhelming that he almost forgets that war is abroad in the land, and that the sword gleams among the very groves consecrated to fame and to reverence, and amid which repose the hero-ashes of him who justly ranks among the most illustrious of our country's great. We will drop war news for a few brief moments and speak of the Hermitage, its former and present occupants, its burial place, and the interesting relics it contains. The Hermitage is eleven miles east of Nashville, on the Lebanon and Nashville Turnpike road, fifteen miles from Lebanon, and in Davidson County, near the line separating the counties of Davidson and Wilson. The grounds and farm embraced originally over a thousand acres of the most beautiful, level and fertile land in the State of Tennessee. The grounds were purchased and improved by President JACKSON himself, and the selection of the site, as well as the taste displayed in its improvement, shows that the hero of New-Orleans could lay off and cultivate a farm as successfully as he could win a battle or crush South Carolina Nullification. The Hermitage is a few hundred yards from the main turnpike road—is reached through a narrow, well graded lane, which leads immediately to the iron gate in front of the extensive lawn surrounding the mansion. This lawn contains many acres, and is thickly shaded with large tall cedars, sugar-tree, hickory and ash. The approach to the house, or rather the carriage-way, is in the shape of a guitar; the road leading from the gate, or the handle of the guitar, so to speak, is wide and beautifully graveled, rows of large luxuriant cedar trees growing on each side. When you reach within fifty yards of the house the road turns to the right, making a large circle immediately in front of the building and back to the main road. This circle is most tastefully decorated with every variety of shrubbery and evergreen. On making the turn of this circle the heavy and stately fluted columns of the mansion, in massive Corinthian style, are plainly seen, and soon you are at the entrance of the old homestead of ANDREW JACKSON. You ring the bell, and are met at the door by a plain, benevolent looking and middle-aged gentleman, who treats you with much courtesy and respect. This is ANDREW JACKSON, Jr., the adopted son of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, though there is really no blood relationship existing. On entering the house, everything, even the smallest article of furniture, possesses a peculiar and lively interest. Here, in the main hall, is an old arm chair, in which GEORGE WASHINGTON, the Father of his Country, used to sit. It was presented to President JACKSON, from Mount Vernon, many years since. In one of the parlors are seen original paintings of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, Gen. COFFEE, HENRY CLAY and other great men. Near the fireplace is a hickory vase, made of a piece of hickory wood shot from a tree at Long Island by the British during the Revolution. We spent the night in the General's sitting-room and in the room where he died. Here in front of the fire-place is the cushioned arm-chair in which he sat a few hours before his death, and in the back part of the chamber is the bed upon which he breathed his last. The two ladies, Mrs. JACKSON, wife of the present proprietor of the Hermitage, and her sister, Mrs. ADAMS, who soothed his last hours and fanned his failing breath on that hot June day when his spirit took its flight, are sitting near me speaking of the domestic qualities of the great man. On the wall hangs a painting of Gen. JACKSON taken eight days before his death. Though his physical energies were fast failing, the eagle eye was undimmed and the immortal spirit seemed to beam from it with all of its original fire and penetration. On one side of the chamber hung his proclamation against the Nullification Ordinance of South Carolina, and on the other his first Message to Congress in 1829. These documents alone would have immortalized the author.

I went to the tomb erected to the memory of the great statesman and his accomplished wife. The tomb is large and well executed. The high and capacious dome is supported by eight fluted columns, made of Tennessee marble. Under the dome are deposited the remains of the General and those of his wife. Plain marble slabs show where they repose. The inscription over the remains of the General is plain and simple. It reads:

GEN. ANDREW JACKSON,
BORN MARCH 15, 1767,
Died June 8, 1845.

The inscription over the remains of his wife shows that she died in 1828. It was written by HENRY LEE, of Virginia, and sets forth her many virtues. The tomb is surrounded by beautiful and flourishing willows and magnolias. It, as well as the entire premises, is in a state of admirable preservation. As I stood there, the recollections of Emuckfaw, Tallahassee, Horse Shoe and New-Orleans, came upon me. The removal of the deposits and all the fierce political contests with which he was identified, were not thought of.

There is a scarcity of military news here. We are still camped at Cedar Creek. MCCOOK, ROUSSEAU and ROSECRANS are at Nashville. The rebels have reoccupied Lebanon. They are hovering around us, picking up our men every day. Twenty of the Michigan Cavalry were taken this morning, near the Hermitage. Great caution has to be observed.

CURTIUS.

AFFAIRS AT MEMPHIS.

From Arkansas—Arrest of Female Smugglers—Union Feeling in Memphis.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1862.

Col. CAMERON, of the Thirty-fourth Indiana Regiment, who recently went from Helena to Little Rock with a flag of truce, has returned. Of his interview with Gen. HOLMES you have already received full accounts. He found three passable roads leading west from Helena as far as White River, all well supplied with water and forage. Beyond White River the prairies will soon become impassable for an army, on account of the drouth, which has already nearly destroyed the crops and most of the forage. Near Brownsville the rebels were stacking prairie hay for forage, and quantities of corn were being brought to Little Rock from the bottom lands along the rivers. The rebels reported that they had been compelled by scarcity of forage to dismount a large portion of their cavalry. The Arkansas River is so low that navigation upon it is entirely suspended, but the White River has been rising since August, and now has a depth of about fifteen feet as high up as Clarendon. The rebels reported that in spite of the blockade they succeeded in obtaining considerable quantities of boots, shoes, quinine, &c., from Memphis and Helena, by smuggling.

Speaking of smuggling reminds me of a little incident which occurred here a few days ago, and which has caused considerable fluttering among the "secesh" hereabouts. It was nothing less than the arrest of four well-known ladies of this city, who were detected in the act of conveying contraband goods through the lines. The journals of the city, in mentioning the fact, declined to give the names of the parties, on account "of their extreme respectability." Not happening myself to possess such an overwhelming sense of the "respectability" of persons who engage in that sort of business, I send you their names in full for the benefit of such of their friends in the North as may be readers of the TIMES. They are Mrs. MINNIE BURR, Miss WINCHESTER, Miss MERRILL, Miss CREIGHTON. The chief of the party, Mrs. BURR, is a somewhat well-known, not to say notorious, resident of Memphis, who, if common report is to be believed, possesses considerable more liberality of disposition than prudence, albeit her personal charms would hardly have constituted her a rival of Uria's wife, had she lived in the days of the poet king of Israel. She has been strongly suspected for some time of being engaged in the contraband trade between this point and the rebel lines, but for some reason better known to the authorities than to your correspondent, she has hitherto escaped molestation. The other ladies assert that they were making their first venture in this line when they were detected.

The four contemplated a visit to Holly Springs. Although all of them were residents of this city, and professed to be intending only a visit, they succeeded in obtaining from one of our Brigadier-General's a permit to take out quite a quantity of "family supplies," pledging, I am told, their word of honor that they would take nothing contraband. Some circumstances excited the suspicions of Col. ANTHONY that they did not quite intend to keep their word in the matter, and when the party reached the picket line they were stopped and brought back to the city. A large wagon which accompanied them, was found well loaded with military goods, cotton cards, masculine wearing apparel, salt, &c., &c. After making this discovery, the ladies themselves were conducted to Mrs. BURR'S house, and two or three known Union ladies were employed to examine their persons. And here followed some discoveries worth making. Each one of the ladies was found to have concealed inside their stays, in pockets underneath their skirts, and in two cases even inside their drawers, a large amount of letters, papers and documents of different kinds, to the number of some hundreds, some of them said to contain valuable information. In addition to these, one of them had, attached to a girdle underneath her skirts, half-a-dozen pairs of officers' gauntlets, and a quantity of military trimming for officers' hats. Another had a sewing-machine, needles, chloroform, &c., &c., besides other articles too many to enumerate. The whole party were kept under guard for some hours, and finally released on bail, to appear for trial before the Military Commission. What their fate will be I am unable to say; but, from the extreme leniency with which similar cases have hitherto been treated in this department, it is not likely they will be severely dealt with. It is earnestly to be hoped that such an example will be made of them as will have the effect to deter others from continuing the same practices.

The amount of smuggling now carried on from this point is almost incalculable. The unrestricted communication allowed between this city and the rebel lines affords every facility for this business, and the great difference in the prices of a vast number of articles here and in rebeldom makes the temptation a strong one. Every day seizures of greater or less magnitude are made, and it is probable that an even greater quantity escape the scrutiny of the pickets. So long as the only penalty of detection consists in the confiscation of the contraband articles, it is not likely the practice will be checked. The difference in price is such that even if two-thirds of the ventures are unsuccessful, the remainder safely carried through will compensate for the trouble. Besides those residents of the surrounding country who come in here for supplies, and most of whom do more or less of this business on their own account, the city is infested with a swarm of Jews and other speculators, who have come down here since the opening of the river, and many of them are doing an extensive business in that line. Several stores have lately been closed by the authorities for this offence, but even this seems an insufficient warning. Many women are engaged in it, the peculiarities of their costume, as illustrated in the case of Mrs. BURR and her coadjutors, affording them special facilities for carrying it on. Some ludicrous instances are related by the pickets. The other day a stout negro woman, forming apparently the sole contents of a rather dilapidated top buggy, approached the picket and desired to pass out. The officer in command asked her to alight that he might see if she had any contraband articles in her vehicle. At first she demurred, but on his insisting, she slowly and with a good deal of labor descended and stood in the road with her feet very wide apart, and apparently a good deal discomforted in body and mind. Her peculiar appearance led to further inquiry, and on investigation there was discovered suspended to a stout girdle about her waist a four gallon demijon of whisky. At least the boys suspected it to be whisky, though I believe none of them saw fit to apply the usual test by placing their mouths to the orifice of the vessel. In another case a huge pair of cavalry boots were found in the same convenient place of concealment, each boot containing a bottle of whisky. These are only samples, the instances are innumerable.

Ever since the arrival of the Union army, and the restoration of the National Government over this city, the sentiment of returning loyalty has been gradually, but surely developing itself here. The handful of loyal and true hearts which greeted with tears and thanksgiving the advent of the National fleet, on the memorable 6th of June, has proved the leaven which is to inoculate the whole mass with loyalty and truth. The conduct of our army and Government has strengthened this feeling until, where five months ago, barely a score of brave men and women could be found to proclaim their allegiance to the Government and Constitution of our fathers, now hundreds, I could almost say thousands, of willing voices are ready to shout for the Star-Spangled Banner, endeared by so many proud deeds and hallowed memories.

Two Union clubs have been organized in the city—one American and one German—each of which now numbers several hundred members. It is in contemplation by them to make a grand demonstration on Monday next, the affair to include a procession, a flag presentation, speeches, music, &c. Should the weather prove favorable, the display will doubtless be a fine one.

Gen. SHERMAN was invited to join in the demonstration, but declined, on the ground that as the display was intended to be an exhibition of the Union sentiment of Memphis, it would be more appropriate that it should be managed by the citizens of Memphis alone, without the participance of any military authority. He assured them, however, that he should be much pleased to witness their demonstration, and also to afford them any assistance in his power.

I hope, therefore, in my next letter to have at least one topic of interest to discourse upon.

STOCKBRIDGE.

Depredations of the Alabama.

BRITISH MERCHANTS IN TROUBLE.

The Philadelphia journals publish the following correspondence:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1862.

To His Excellency the British Minister, Washington:

EXCELLENCY: As a British subject and shipper of merchandise upon the *Tonawanda*, lately overhauled by the Confederate war steamer *Alabama*, I beg most respectfully to call your attention to this matter.

The *Tonawanda*, as you are no doubt aware, was released from capture and allowed to proceed on her voyage under a bond for $80,000 as a ransom, and this sum will be rated upon ship and cargo by the average staters, on her arrival in Liverpool.

I respectfully suggest that your Excellency make application to the Government of the Confederate States that consent be given that all sums so rated upon property belonging, *bona fide*, to British subjects be remitted, and that the same be deducted from amount of said bond of $80,000, with similar proceeding in all such other cases as may arise.

I have also merchandise on board the ship *Lancaster*, American, now in this port and advertised to sail on Tuesday next. To my bills of lading, which the captain takes with him, I have attached the British Consul's certificate that the property belongs to British subjects; but, as it is feared that this may not be sufficient to save from destruction, in the event of capture, I beg that your Excellency will be so good as to furnish me with a letter protesting, as the highest British authority in this country, against the destruction of British merchandise and to be used by the captain of the *Lancaster* if necessary. Any costs attending said letter I will gratefully pay, and trust your Excellency will think that I only do right in seeking to protect my friends in England from loss, for whom I have shipped these goods, by appealing thus to our own Government.

It will mitigate the horrors of this war, if your Excellency shall succeed in preventing the destruction of ships holding certificates of British property, and it will be but just that British merchants should be exempt from contributing to the ransom of ships and merchandise belonging to belligerents. I cannot but think that your Excellency's protest, which I ask for, will be respected on the seas, and also that the Confederate Government will readily grant the exemption desired.

Your immediate action in these matters will, I feel certain, be satisfactory to yourself, and will be hailed with much gratitude by British merchants everywhere, and meet with the approval of the Home Government.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient servant,

W. H. TRENWITH.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1862.

W. H. Trenwith, Esq., Philadelphia:

SIR: I have received your letter of the 7th inst., in which you suggest that I should make an application to the Government of the so-styled Confederate States, with reference to the ransom of British property on board American vessels, in consequence of the recent proceedings of the war steamer *Alabama*, and that I should furnish you with a letter of protest, for the purpose of protecting some merchandise which you have shipped on board the American ship *Lancaster*.

While greatly regretting the risk to which British property is exposed, by being shipped in belligerent vessels, it is not in my power to accede to either of your suggestions.

You are aware that the so-styled Confederate States have not been recognized by Her Majesty the Queen, and for that reason I should not be justified in entering into communication with the Government of these States, except under special instructions from Her Majesty's Government. Neither do I feel at liberty to supply you, antecedently, with the protest which you desire, having no authority to issue such a document, and seeing no reason to believe that it would insure more effective protection to your goods upon the high seas than the Consular certificate, with which you seem to have supplied yourself.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

W. STUART.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12, 1862.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: On this day week I sent a you copy of a letter addressed by me to the British Minister at Washington relative to the destruction of British merchandise by the war steamer of the Southern States, and now inclose reply thereto, from which our merchants will perceive how little they may expect from their own Government. Red tape still triumphs, and mere technicalities forbid those efforts for protection and relief to which we are entitled.

The Southern States have been recognized as belligerents, and it is only as such that I would suggest any application to their Government. If there be any force in the objection "that the so-styled Confederate States have not been recognized by Her Majesty the Queen," it would seem to me that a more incumbent duty thereby rested upon our Government to forbid outrages for which it might never be in the power of those unrecognized States to atone.

What the authorities will not do, however, lies quite within the power of the people themselves to accomplish. The Northern States do not burn and destroy property on the high seas. They bring in their prizes, and, until legally condemned, they are carefully preserved and respected, while the Southern States give authority to one man to act on his own sole will or caprice may dictate, in destroying the property of all nations. Can this be permitted?

Surely it will be better for the Southern States that all ships taken as prizes should be placed under a bond, to be afteward adjudicated upon, and made the subject of treaty (exempting the property of non-belligerents) than to burn and destroy indiscriminately, and thus do violence to the spirit of the age and the increasing desire of all civilized peoples to mitigate the horrors of war.

The Southern States have acknowledged agents in England who are most anxious to cultivate public opinion, and our merchants should demand of those agents that such barbarities should be stopped, and compensation be made for the injuries already done to British property.

I now leave the matter in your able hands, and remain, &c.,

W. H. TRENWITH.

An Important Decision about Stamps.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1862.

SIR: In answer to yours of the 30th October, I reply, that:

Section 94 of the Excise law requires "that, on and after the first day of October, certain stamp duties shall be collected on all instruments, matters and things, as described in schedule marked B."

Section 95 provides, "That if any person or persons shall *make, sign or issue*, or cause to be made, signed or issued, any instrument, document or paper, of any kind or description whatsoever, without the same being duly stamped for denoting the duty imposed thereon, or without having thereupon an adhesive stamp to denote said duty, such person or persons shall incur a penalty of $50, and such instrument, document or paper shall be deemed invalid, and of no effect."

It seems to me perfectly clear, that, by the provisions of Section 95, the person who *makes, signs and issues* the instrument, is the only person who is authorized to fix the stamp required by the law; and the person who *makes, signs and issues*, &c., without affixing the stamp, incurs the penalty as aforesaid, and is liable to prosecution therefor, and the instrument or document is invalid in consequence of such neglect.

Section 99 provides "That the person *using* or *affixing* the stamp, shall write thereupon the initials of his name, date," etc.; other portions of the law impose penalties upon persons who receive documents or articles subject to stamp duty, from the person who makes, signs and issues them, without being duly stamped, &c.

I am, therefore, of the opinion, that a faithful compliance with the requirements of the provisions of the Excise law, demands,

First—That all papers subject to [illegible] tax shall have the stamp affixed before the same [illegible].

Second—That the stamp so affixed [illegible] be cancelled in the manner prescribed by the party making, signing or issuing (or otherwise accepting) the instrument, document or paper.

Hence the receiving of an unstamped paper is a violation of the law. The attaching and cancelling of a stamp on a document so received is also unlawful, and the cancellation of a stamp on a paper (otherwise lawfully issued) by other than the party executing the paper to which the stamp is affixed, is equally improper.

The only exception that exists in the law to the above ruling, is in the case of a Bill of Exchange or order for the payment of a sum of money, drawn, or purporting to be drawn, in any foreign country, but payable in the United States, in which case the acceptor or acceptors shall, before paying or accepting the same, place thereupon a stamp, indicating the duty upon the same, as provided by section 101 of the Excise law. Very respectfully, yours,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.

To. GEO. W. KERR, Esq., President Bank of Newburgh, Newburgh, N. Y.

The Exchange of Prisoners.

From the Baltimore American, Nov. 17.

The statistical list of the exchange of prisoners effected at Aiken's Landing, James River, by Col. LUDLOW, Chief of Major-Gen. DIX'S Staff, which we published a few days since, in its simple array of figures, hardly conveyed to the reader a proper conception of the importance and intricate nature of the arrangements which have been so successfully accomplished through the energy and labor of Col. LUDLOW. The whole number of exchanges consummated includes nine hundred and twenty-six United States officers against one thousand five hundred and ninety-six rebel officers, and about twenty-four thousand privates, leaving a balance in favor of the United States of about six thousand privates. These exchanges include all officers and men of both sides captured and paroled in either Maryland or Virginia up to Nov. 1, except our officers and men captured and paroled at Harper's Ferry. Against these latter we hold the excess of six thousand privates already delivered to the rebel authorities, will about cover all those captured at Harper's Ferry, whom it is either necessary or desirable to exchange.

These exchanges, it will be seen, cover all the captures made on either side in the great battles in Maryland and Virginia, from the first at Bull Run down to the last at Antietam. It also covers many other captures made by the rebels in North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky. It will clear entirely the camps of paroled men at Annapolis, Md., Alexandria, Va., and at Camp Chase, Ohio, and thus return 10,000 men to active service. The general result as to the number of prisoners taken will not vary much in favor of either side. The rebels have captured more privates than we have, but the excess of officers taken by us, who, in exchange for men, count heavily, will restore the balance, if not actually incline it in our favor. Throwing out the unnecessary and disgraceful surrender of our forces at Harper's Ferry, the result of prisoners actually taken in battle would be largely in favor of the United States. This result, for the accuracy of which we have the best authority, shows how entirely untrue have been the exaggerated claims of the rebel Press as to the great excess of prisoners captured by their forces.

In making these exchanges a great number of incidental questions have constantly arisen, and whilst discussed with courtesy by Col. LUDLOW and Mr. OULD, the Commissioner on the part of the rebel Government, have recently given occasion for differences of opinion and for reference to the higher authorities at Washington and Richmond. That which has been most difficult to settle has related to the rebel guerrillas, many of whom hold no commissions from, nor have been mustered in by the rebel authorities, but are simply partisan rangers or "bushwhackers," going into the field of their own accord, or at best, holding only some militia commission from the different State Governors, and therefore responsible to no recognized officers, but conducting the war in a manner repugnant to all principles of humanity and civilization. The United States sends no men to the field who are not first regularly mustered in and placed under the command of duly commissioned officers. Col. LUDLOW has, therefore, justly refused to recognize these irregular and irresponsible bodies as entitled to the immunities of civilized warfare, or as proper subjects for exchange under the cartel.

The place of exchange of prisoners will hereafter be at City Point, instead of Aiken's Landing. This change was procured by Col. LUDLOW as a measure of justice to our returning prisoners. The rebels took their prisoners at Aiken's Landing and conveyed them in steamboats up to Richmond. Not wishing our men, of course, to see what was going on in the vicinity of Drury's Bluff and Fort Darling, they were forced—in numerous instances so sick and weak as to be utterly unable to bear the fatigue without serious consequenecs—to march from Richmond to the Landing. Hereafter the prisoners of both sides will be conveyed to and from Richmond by railroad, and exchanged at City Point.

—It is stated that one of the best friends of Gen. C. M. Clay holds his written promise not to write any more newspaper cards.

(Advertisement.)

Lawyers, Judges and Statesmen will find Phrenology of great practical utility in their professions. It will reveal the true character of clients, jurymen and legislators. It is understood and applied by some, and should be by all. Examinations, with full written descriptions given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

Nov. 22.—*In steamship New-York for Bremen, &c.*—Mrs. C. Casto, Mrs. J. A. Oetiker, L. Noell, F. F. Hanson, Mrs. A. Wagstaff, Mrs. A. R. Hallett and four children, C. Huetterott, C. V. Sobbe, J. Blank, A. Schroeder, J. Gagnebin, P. Fuchs, C. Becker, O. A. Jacob and lady, M. Siegel, Mr. Bohrer, Mrs. Armand, L. Gerister, Ph. Gerichter, F. Valentin, E. Harms and family, Miss Murken, George Folckes and sister, all of New-York; F. Legrand, New-Orleans, Mrs. A. Rudinger, Philadelphia; Rev. Jos. Onete, San Francisco; W. Hilgenberg and family, Buffalo, N. Y.; Eduard Kraff, New-York; Miss M. F Baldwin, New-York, and 63 in the steerage—total 107.

Nov. 22—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Derrick and daughter, M. Lille, Eliza M. Vicker, Julius Ives and lady, B. Duplat, wife, 3 children and infant, Carmelite Remon and servant, Rev. A. Cranger, John McLean, L. Geninarzi, Charles S. Tappan, Mr. Estrada, John Smith, Capt. Cookworthy, Edgar Fowks, J. O. Gaskin, Robert King, John Wennell, B. J. Eyre, Morris A. Cohen, Col. Edwarda Garnis, E. Atchison, Will Killock, Alex. Elder, B. Cappezzuto, Timothy Stevens, Henry Jonas, Julius A. Jonas, John Adams Knight, C. L. M. Walker, C. Ludeke, Dr. Woodman, with others in the steerage.

In brig Addy Swift, for St. Thomas—George Walker, John B. King, Robert A. Finlay, Edward Schmelling, Edward M. Tilton, Thomas H. Faile, Jr., Dr. E. Leavitt, Mons. Boisaubin, Capt. Hawthorne, H. C. Phillips, V. Kierulff, M. C. Perez.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 56 | Sun sets.... 4 37 | Moon sets.... 6 42
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 07 | Gov. Island. 9 56 | Hell Gate.... 11 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 22.

Cleared.

Steamers Franklin, Young, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Piscataqua, Smith, Bordeaux, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Great Republic, Limeburner, San Francisco, A. A. Low & Bro.; Henrietta, Hodgson, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn; Ocean Ranger, Averill, Havana, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Barks Lucy —ing, Thurlow, Demarara, Brett, Son & Co.; Dreustag, (Prus.,) Scheevelkein, Queenstown, Wm. Salem & Co.; Anna Delia, (Brem.,) Hattendorff, London, Ruger Bros.

Brigs Addy Swift, Avery, St. Thomas and Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; B. Gurney, Mantwell, Pembroke, Me.; Mauricio, (Holl.,) Shreuder, Curacoa, ——; Alice Gray, (Br.,) Henry, Gibraltar, H. J. & C. A. De Wolff; Black Hawk, (Br.,) McLeod, St. Kitts, Jones & Smith.

Schooners Ripple, Hidden, Baltimore, ——; Flying Cloud, Bill, Biddeford, Me., ——; Emeline McLain, Bucklin, Wareham, Mass., Wm. L. Brown & Co.; Clara Merrick, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; John H. Houseman, Bush, Baltimore, ——; Venus, Crane, St. John, N. B., H. J. & C. A. DeWolf; Diamond, Norton, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; J. Piedmore, Craumer, Washington, ——; S. E. Jayne, Jayne, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; C. P. Burns, Malsby, Washington, ——; American, Wilder, Boston, ——; Abby Hill, Hutchings, Salem, ——; J. C. Hertz, Spear, Boston, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Tilt, Crosby, Eastport, ——; Willow, Parker, Calais, ——; Lamartine, Gurney, Wareham, Mass., ——; L. S. Daws, Bishop, Washington, ——; John G. Wright, Syman, Washington, ——; John Farnam, Hall, Providence, A. Howes; R. G. Porter, Smith, Washington, ——; Gipsy, (Br.,) Graham, Falmouth, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Sloop W. H. Bowen, Brotherton, Bristol, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Massachusetts, G. H. Cooper, Bahama Banks, via Port Royal, 16th inst., Wilmington Bar 18th, and 24 hours from Hampton Roads.

Steam transport Josephine, Grunby, Washington, D. D. Tompkins.

U. S. steam transport Thos. Swann, Nichols, Washington, D. C., 30 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

U. S. steam transport Patapsco, Bearse, Washington, D. C., 60 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Steamer Oneida, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Fire Brick, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse, to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Artisan, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse, to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Meakins, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Black Diamond, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship L. L. Sturges, Williams, Bremen Oct. 12, in ballast to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Ship Frances Hillyard, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Lovitt, Liverpool 5 ds., with salt to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Xantho, Chapman, Aspinwall 24 ds., with indigo, skins, hides, &c., to J. F. Joy. Had heavy weather. 1st inst., Mr. Joseph Saunders, 1st officer, a native of New-York, aged 33 years, died.

Bark Nord Cap, (Norw.,) Harris, Malaga 36 ds., with fruit to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark [illegible], to [illegible].

Bark Ellingwood, (new,) Ellingwood, Bucksport 7 ds., with lumber [illegible].

Bark [illegible], Aitken, [illegible], with coal, for Boston.

Brig D. Young, Marshal, [illegible], for Pembroke.

Brig [illegible], Green, Sag Harbor 30 hours, in ballast to master.

Brig [illegible] (Br.,) [illegible], Maitland, N. S., 6 ds., with plaster to T. F. Whitney.

Brig Istoch M., Palcrich, [illegible] 4 ds., with sulphur to order.

Brig Boston Lady, (of Quebec,) Parker, Gonaives, St. Domingo, Oct. 27, with logwood to C. F. & H. G. Schmidt.

Brig Rothsay, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Parker, St. Thomas Nov. 1, and Arecibo, P. R., Nov. 4, with sugar to Jas. Spur. Left no American vessels in either port.

Brig Napier, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Creighton, Grand Turk, Nov. 4, with salt to Thomas James.

Schr. Rising Sun, (whaler, of Provincetown,) Young, last from the North Atlantic Ocean, after a cruise of 16 months, with 210 bbls. sperm oil to order. The R. S. has had heavy weather. Capt. Young reports that she left at Port Praya, (Western Islands,) Aug. 16, the rebel privateer Alabama, waiting for guns and ammunition, which he understood had been brought there in a bark that had arrived just previous to his sailing.

Schr. Mary Ellen, (Br., of P. E. I.,) McDonald, Craigs, P. E. I., 6 ds., with oats and potatoes to Tynes & Smith.

Schr. Lady Ulrich, (Swed.,) Martinboro, St. Barts Nov. 4, with fruit to Smith, Jones & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Fanny Keaton, Snow, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Calais Packet, Burgess, Providence.

Schr. Brave, Lovell, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Highlander, Sturges, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Knight, Yates, Philadelphia 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Isaac Cohen Hertz, Spear, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Julia Ann, Menkin, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Chief, Brown, Elizabethport, with coal, for Fall River.

Schr. Urbana, Wilcox, Elizabethport, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. Flying Arrow, Hill, Rondout, with coal, for Biddeford.

Schr. Wm. H. Clare, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Bethel, Eluthera Nov. 12, with fruit to James Douglass. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. E. Closson, (of Baltimore,) Coombes, New-Orleans Oct. 28, with mdse. to master.

Schr. Columbia, Smith, Northport, with sand.

Schr. P. S. Lindsay, Ricker, Amboy, for Boston, coal.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. W.

Below.

Bark Urda.
Brig Mystic, from New-Orleans.
Brig Undine, from St. Thomas.
Brig Leni.—(All by pilot-boat M. E. Fish.)
Bark Voltigure.
Bark H. D. Brookman.—(All by pilot-boat Mary Catharine, No. 6.)
Bark Emily.
Bark Guerrilla.
Brig Ocean Belle.
Schr. Emmy Ulsler.—(All by pilot-boat Fannie.)
Brig Conflict.
Bark C. Duckwitz.
Bark Ronie.
Brig Royalston.
Brig Sitka.
Brig Jessie.
Also, 1 ship.

Spoken, &c.

Morris—schr., of Gloucester, 9 ds. from Boston, Nov. 1, lat. 21, lon. 67 36.

Samuel Churchman—brig, from Port-au-Prince, for New-York; lat 25 43, lon. 75.

Sarah James—schr., strg. S., Nov. 17, lat. 35, lon. 72 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Gonaives, St. Domingo, Oct. 27, Dan. schr. Margaritta, from Hamburg, arr. Oct. 24; Fr. 3-masted schr. Josephine Amelie, for Marseilles; brig ——, from Boston, just arrived.

At St. Thomas, Nov. 1, Br. brig Bellow, from Leghorn, for New-York, put in leaky, and was discharging.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Baltimore, (Br.,) for Liverpool; New-York, (Brem.,) for Bremen.

Steamers Cosmopolitan, for Port Royal; Chesapeake, for Portland, Me.

Miscellaneous.

The pilot-boat Washington, No. 4, when off Sandy Hook, on the 20th, at 5 P. M. was—very dark at the time—run into by the steamship Persia, from Liverpool—had her planksheer and bulwarks stove; two planks were cut through.

SMITH & BROTHER,

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON,

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

A PURE TOBACCO.
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
GOODWIN'S
PURE
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.

For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER, Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

TAX ON SILVER PLATE.

Families can have their silver plate (liable to tax) weighed at their residence, and receive a certificate of weight, which will be accepted as correct by all the assessors in this City. Apply to THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Jeweler and Silversmith, No. 305 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

DRAWING DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 368, OCT. 29, 1862.

25, 29, 40, drew	$20,000
14, 20, 73, drew	10,000
31, 59, 77, drew	7,000
34, 63, 78, drew	6,167
14, 25, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 73, drew	1,000
20, 73, 77, drew	1,000
20, 59, 77, drew	1,000
31, 59, 78, drew	1,000
31, 63, 78, drew	1,000
34, 46, 63, drew	1,000
14, 25, 29, drew	1,000
25, 29, 73, drew	1,000
20, 25, 29, drew	1,000
25, 29, 77, drew	1,000
25, 29, 59, drew	1,000
25, 29, 31, drew	1,000
25, 29, 78, drew	1,000
25, 29, 63, drew	1,000
25, 29, 34, drew	1,000
25, 29, 46, drew	1,000
25, 40, 73, drew	1,000
20, 25, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 77, drew	1,000
25, 40, 59, drew	1,000
25, 31, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 78, drew	1,000
25, 40, 63, drew	1,000
25, 34, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 46, drew	1,000
14, 20, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 77, drew	1,000
14, 40, 59, drew	1,000
14, 31, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 78, drew	1,000
14, 40, 63, drew	1,000
14, 34, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 46, drew	1,000
14, 73, 77, drew	[illegible]

In addition to the above, there were distributed [illegible] prizes of $600 each; 20 prizes of $500 each, and [illegible] prizes of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $475,225.

For information or circulars, address JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.